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VOL. XXII NO. 6 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

JAWAHARLAL RETURNS TO THE CHARGE

"I Have No Use For Myths"

Communalism Is Another Name For Political Reaction

CHOICE BEFORE CONGRESSMEN WHO FLIRT WITH IT

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has again returned to the charge. "The bulwark of communalism to-day is political reaction and so we find that communal leaders inevitably tend to become reactionaries in political and economic matters," ....."communalism must, therefore, be fought on all fronts and given no quarter."

The only solution of the communal problem can come through a properly elected Constituent Assembly on the widest possible franchise—adult or as near to it, but Pandit Jawarhalal would prefer the introduction, as far as possible, of the functional system of election "as this is far more representative of the real interests."

"I see no difficulty," says Jawaharlal, "except one . . . in the way of the Constituent Assembly being elected and functioning" and that difficulty "is the presence and dominance of an outside authority, that is the British Government. It is clear that so long as this dominance continues no real Constituent Assembly can meet or function." The essential preliminary is, therefore, "the development of sufficient strength in the nation to enforce the will of the Indian people."

But, says the Pandit, "two opposing wills cannot prevail at the same time; there must be conflict between them and a struggle for dominance, such as we see in India to-day."

Pandit Jawaharlal does not spare any body. It is an undoubted fact, he says, "that many a Congressman has almost unconsciously succumbed to the influences of communalism which often sails under false colours and warns such Congressmen and others "who have flirted with Hindu or Muslim or Sikh or any other communalism should make their choice. No one can have it both ways, and the choice lies between political and social progress and stark reaction."

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ON FUNCTIONAL BASIS

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement:—

The suggestion made by me that both the political and communal problems in India should be solved by means of a Constituent Assembly has met with considerable favour. Gandhiji has commended it and so have many others. Others again have misunderstood it or not taken the trouble to understand it.

WHO IS TO DECIDE?

Politically and nationally, if it is granted, as it must be, that the people of India are to be the sole arbiters of India's fate and must therefore have full freedom to draw up their constitution, it follows that this can only be done by means of a Constituent Assembly elected on the widest franchise. Those who believe in independence have no other choice. Even those who talk vaguely in terms of a nebulous Dominion Status must agree that the decision has to be made by the Indian people. How then is this decision to be made? Not by a group of so-called leaders or individuals. Not by those self-constituted bodies called All-Parties Conferences which represent, if anybody at all, small interested groups and leave out the vast majority of the population. Not even let us admit, by the National Congress, powerful and largely representative as it is. It is of course open to the Congress to influence and largely control the Constituent Assembly if it can carry the people with it. But the ultimate political decision must lie with the people of India acting through a popularly elected Constituent Assembly.

FUNCTIONAL BASIS PREFERRED

This Assembly, of course, can have nothing in common with the sham and lifeless Councils and Assemblies imposed on us by an alien authority. It must derive its sanction from the people themselves without any outside interference. I have suggested that it should be elected under adult or near-adult franchise. What the method of election should be can be considered and decided later. Personally I favour the introduction, as far as possible, of the functional system of election as this is far more representative of real interests. The geographical system often covers up and confuses these interests. But I am prepared to agree to either or to a combination of both. I see no difficulty, except one, and that is an important one, in the way of such a Constituent Assembly being elected and functioning. This functioning will be limited to drawing up of a constitution and then fresh elections will have to be held on the basis of the new constitution.

THE ONE DIFFICULTY.

The one difficulty I referred to is the presence and dominance of an outside authority, that is the British Government. It is clear that so long as this dominance continues no real Constituent Assembly can meet or function. So that an essential preliminary is the development of sufficient strength in the nation to be able to enforce the will of the Indian people.

Two opposing wills cannot prevail at the same time; there must be conflict between them and a struggle for dominance, such as we see to-day in India.

Essentially, this struggle is for the preservation of British vested interests in India and the White Paper effort is an attempt to perpetuate them. No Constituent Assembly can be bound down by these chains, and so long as the nation has not developed strength enough to break these

(Continued on Page 8).

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's "Glennalmond" (ridden by Northmore) who won the Wellington Plate on Saturday, returning to the scales.

Mahatma's Busy Day At Bangalore

Attends 9 Meetings, Visits Harijan Quarters, Receives Address And Purse Of Rs. 7,500

BANGALORE, January 7.

Fourteen items, including nine meetings, formed Gandhiji's programme to-day, as it was the final day of his public engagements within State limits.

He visited Harijan areas, talked with Harijan students and received an address from the city municipality. Replying to the address, he expressed his appreciation of the city's endeavours to ameliorate the condition of the Harijans, who, he said "still lived amidst the city's waste".

Gandhiji received a purse of Rs. 7500 from the city public, at an open-air meeting, where various gifts were auctioned and brought in about Rs. 3,000.

Gandhiji will observe his weekly day of silence to-morrow and proceed to Malabar on Tuesday night. A.P.

PLANE MISSING IN FROZEN NORTH

No Trace Since 20th December Last

OTTAWA, January 7.

An aeroplane carrying four passengers, including a newly-married couple, who while going to their new home were isolated from the fur post, is missing in the frozen North.

Wireless message state that the plane which started for Moosone, Ontario, the most northern railhead, has not been heard of since 20th December.

Another plane is going in search, to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

REMOVAL OF MISUNDERSTANDING

Lowering Of Tariff And Lift Of Boycott To Be Simultaneous

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

With reference to the cable from Tokio which may create a slight misunderstanding, it is learnt from the Japanese Delegation that the resolution of the Spinners' Association withdrawing the boycott of Indian cotton is not conditional on India lowering the tariff against Japan, but that both the lowering of the Indian tariff against Japan and the withdrawal of the boycott by Japan will take effect simultaneously on Monday January 8.—A. P.

REBELS SURRENDER TO GOVT. TROOPS

Genl. Chiang Kai-Shek Within 50 Miles Of Foochow

NANKING, January 7.

It is claimed that thousands of rebels in the Fukien province are surrendering to Government troops, who, led by General Chiang Kai-Shek, last night reached a point within 50 miles of Foochow.—Reuter's Special.

HUGE FALL IN U. S. BUSINESS

Decline Of 112 Million In 1933 In P. O. Receipts

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, January 7.

Some of the latest indices of business activity give disappointing figures. The Post Master-General reports a decline in post office business in the third successive year, the deficit in 1933 being 112 million dollars.

It is pointed out that 45 million dollars have been paid in subventions to the ship and air-mail services during the year.

The volume of farm exports in November is the smallest for 17 years, and the index figure is 111 compared with 120 in October.

MR. KURATA TO LEAVE FOR HOME

Also Several Members Of Japanese Delegation

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

Mr. K. Kurata, the leader of the Japanese delegation leaves Delhi to-morrow for Calcutta. He will proceed to Bombay from there, and will sail for Japan from Colombo on January 20.

Some other members of the Japanese delegation are also leaving shortly. Only a small number of them will be remaining behind to assist the official delegation.—A. P.

HELP WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Prof. Karve's Stirring Appeal To Come To Rescue Of Poona Institution

HOW TO MEET ANNUAL DEFICIT OF RS. 35,000

Founder In Delemma Due To Reduction Of Income By Rs. 52,560 By Thakersey Estate Trustees

In a stirring appeal to the public for help, Prof. D K Karve, Founder of the Indian Women's University said that the finances of the institution were none too desirable and that they were determined to carry on at least till June, after which, if the appeal went unanwsered, they would be compelled to spend from their savings. This appeal was made on Sunday evening at a meeting organised bf the Sreemati Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Indian Women's University Fund Committee, at Napoo Hall, Matunga. Sir Govindarao Pradhan presided.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

Prof. Karve, in the course of his lecture on the "Problem of the Indian Women's University" traced the history of the Indian Women's University, and narrated in detail the difficulties that the poineers had to overcome before the University was actually started in 1916. He got the idea of a Women's University as President of the National Social Conference in the year 1915. After an appeal was issued from the Conference to the public for help the foundation of the University was laid with the co-operation of a number of workers six months later. The fundamental principles of this University were that the medium of instrucion should be in he vernacular, not only in the High School but in the College course also.

REDUCTION OF INCOME

Continuing the speaker said that about ten years ago the late Sir Vithaldas Thakersey made a generous donation of 15 lakhs of rupees, and the University had since then been enjoying the income of that fund. About two years ago the Trustees of the Thakersey Estate reduced the amount by Rs. 52,500 a year. Since then the institution had been faced with a deficit of 30 to 35 thousand rupees per annum.

Prof. Karve then stressed the importance of educating women, and hoped that the public would support such a noble cause by rendering financial assistance.

Mrs. Saralabai Bhave ,one of the secretaries of the committee, then spoke about the great sacrifice of Prof. Karve in the cause of Women's Education, and quoted instances where the Professor had worked untiringly without any sort of return in bringing into existence the present University.

HELP FINANCIALLY

Sir Govindrao, in his concluding remarks, requested the audience to carry the appeal among their friends and also further the cause of the Institution, financially.

MAIL BAGS MISSING

Madras Mail Mystery

POONA, Jan. 7.

It is reported that two mail bags for the Straits were found missing when the Madras Mail which left Bombay on Friday night arrived at its destination at Poona.

The door of the mail van was found open, and one mail bag was found lying on the buffers. The missing bags have not been traced yet.—A. P.

TRAGIC ACCIDENT TO EUROPEAN

CALCUTTA. Jan. 7.

Mr. C. P. Howard, an European Assistant of Messrs. J. Stone and Company (India) Ltd., died yesterday following a serious accident. He fell from his office window at 40 feet above ground.

Mr. Howard who is 29 married about 3 months ago.—A. P.

MERCHANT'S & DILAWAR'S PLUCKY STAND

Uphill Task For India On Last Day Of Match

WILL THERE BE HONOURABLE DRAW?

From Our Special Representative.

CALCUTTA, January 7.

After failure of India's star batsmen yesterday it was left to tail-enders to make a fight of it when the Test Match was continued this morning, before one of the largest crowds that has turned up during the present M.C.C. visit to Calcutta. H. E. the Governor was the distinguished visitor to the grounds during the evening.

Both Dilawar Hussain and Merchant played some of the pluckiest cricket seen against the tourists during the present series of matches, and while the latter confirmed the good impression formed of him in Bombay, the former completely confounded those critics who had looked with suspicion on his selection in place of Navle.

DILAWAR'S GREAT STAND.

After having been concerned in the valuable stand of 41 runs for the fifth wicket with Merchant, Dilawar Hussain shared in the partnership of 53 runs with C. S. Naidu for the seventh wicket. His was a real fighting knock, and until he was practically rendered "hors de combat" for a second time, he never gave the bowlers the slightest hope of being able to take his wicket. Although his meritorious innings was marred by a chance at 39, Dilawar Hussain played the bowling throughout in a masterly fashion, although neither his style nor mode of defence can be held up as a model for budding Test Match candidates.

A DISASTER

Judged from his effort this morning, when he successfully held England's bowling strength, at bay, it would appear that the early mishap in India's first innings which compelled his temporary retirement yesterday, was a disaster of first magnitude from India's point of view, because it facilitated Clark and Nichols in taking three good wickets in their initial spell—a shock from which the home side never really recovered. Had Dilawar been keeping the end up during that difficult period, with Wazir Ali playing so confidently, even the loss of Naoomal's wicket would probably not have been felt, and both C. K. Naidu and Amarnath would have been there to play their natural forcing game, after the sting had been taken off the bowling. Greatest credit is, therefore, due to Merchant for stepping into the breach at a critical moment towards the close yesterday, and for nearly an hour and a half this morning—a role which he has so consistently filled during the last month.

ANOTHER NAIDU IN MAKING.

Although his display was completely overshadowed by those of Dilawar Hussain and Merchant, C. S. Naidu played a breezy if impetuous innings, and many who watched him could not but feel that here was another C. K. Naidu in the making. After his departure India's supporters were on tenterhooks whether Gopalan and Nissar would be able to get the requisite number of runs to avoid the ignominy of follow-on; but they lost many good singles by faulty running between wickets. Indeed Dilawar Hussain, Gopalan and Nissar were all guilty either of laziness or lack of confidence in the judgment of their partners.

Nissar opened out too soon nor did he stop after receiving 'life' from such a sure catcher as Walters.

WILL THERE BE DRAW?

The position now is that India with all their wickets intact are in an unenviable position of having to avoid defeat without the earthly chance of winning. The start so far in the second innings has been gratifying, and Naoomal especially has batted in his most confident style. If Naidu, Amarnath and Wazirali get going tomorrow, they may yet improve on to-day's performance (when in the whole day play no more than 187 runs were scored) and not only make an honourable draw of the match but even rehabilitate the prestige of India's batsmanship.

(Details Of Game On Page 12)

MAHARAJA OF DEWAS UNDERTAKES PENANCE

Feels Much Weaker In Second Week, Says House Surgeon

State Circles Refute Delhi Communique Of Jan. 3, Alleging It Is "Based On Incomplete Information"

PONDICHERRY, Jan 7.

The health of the Maharaja of Dewas (Senior) is alarmingly weak, states a bulletin issued by his doctor.

The Maharaja telegraphed to the Viceroy on 28th December last, protesting against certain action proposed to be taken regarding religious endowments in his State, and threatening to go on a penance if he was not assured that no interference with religious services in the State was contemplated by the Paramount Power. This penance was to take the form of a reduced diet, culminating in a hunger-strike. The members of the Royal family were to join in it, including the young prince Bhoj.

PENANCE UNDERTAKEN.

The Maharaja, in accordance with his resolve, undertook the penance as a result of which he was steadily becoming weaker. Doctor Joshi, the House Surgeon of the Maharaja, on 3rd January stated that His Highness was entering on the second week of his penance and was much weaker.

A communiqre issued on 3rd January cleared misunderstandings in regard to the allegations of interference with holy 'samasthans' in the State, and pointed

(Continued on page 7.)

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

A High Caste Hindu Youth of 24, settled in Bombay, desires suitable match from a respectable vegetarian Hindu family. Knowledge of English preferred but not essential. Write Box No. 1783, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Hindu Lady or Widow with little English knowledge to take care of 9 years old girl in respectable High Class Hindu family no caste restrictions. Apply sharp Box No. 1782 Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted S. A. S. and qualified energetic Health Officer for state services. Apply stating salary with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. 1790

Wanted graduate with History and Persian and strong in Mathematics, as Assistant in High School. Pay Rs. 50 P. M. Apply Box No. 7807, "Bombay Chronicle."

44. MEDICAL.

Skinboone Lotion cures promptly Hongkong Foot, Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Dhobie's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on fingers, toes etc. Won't stain clothes. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co. Monji Vishram, etc. (7796).

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., etc. 7796A

53. DENTISTS.

Dentistry—The Royal Dental and Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Qualifies students in Dental and Homoeo Sciences by teaching and granting Diplomas of L. D. Sc. & M. B. H., Etc. Prospectus Free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. 1587

56. EDUCATIONAL.

M.Sc. (London) coaches students in Physics & Mathematics for all examinations. Admission to classes limited. Individual attention. Apply S. P. Desai, M.Sc., (London), Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road, Fort. (1768).

Wanted candidates to earn Rs. 150 per month by qualifying as Sub-Engineers, Overseers through correspondence instruction. The Principal, British India Technical College (Registered) Sukkur, Sind. (1770).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Cheap Loans To Needy Families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 1789

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Bonawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted—Wholesale Purchasers of camp cots and foot-rules we manufacture Standard Furniture Co. Ltd., Kallai (Malabar). (7419).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO LOCAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from the Daily Newspapers printed and published in Bombay for the publication of Municipal advertisements, notifications, etc., except those issued by the Schools Committee's Office, during the year ending 28th February, 1935.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed "Tender for the publication of Municipal Advertisements" and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant at the Head Municipal Office, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 18th January, 1934, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) together with a deposit of Rs. 100.

Tender forms containing the conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 per copy at the office of the undersigned.

(Sd.) H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th January, 1934.
7806

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which Notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION called for TUESDAY, the 9th January, 1934, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

33. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For appointing Mr. Meyer Nissim to be an additional member on the Grants-in-Aid Committee.

34-35. From Dr. E. Moses, seconded by Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For obtaining reports from the Commissioner (34) regarding reduction of the cost of repainting the new Tansa Mains from Tansa to Bandra, etc., below the sanctioned estimate, etc., and (35) regarding utilization of Municipal or Improvement Trust Land for the location of disposal works in connection with the sewerage schemes for the North of the Island.

36. From Dr. E. Moses—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of abolishing the post of the Dy. City Engineer, in view of the transfer of the work of Estate and Land Management to the Dy Commissioner, Improvements, and the Estate Agent.

37. From Dr. E. Moses, seconded by Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of abolishing the post of the Deputy Estate Agent, etc.

38-44. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—(38) For requesting Government to throw open to the public a short length of the road constructed by them on the Rocky Hill Estate; (39-43) For requesting the Commissioner (39) to repair the portion of the private street from the Hindu Cremation Ground at Banganga to Banganga Tank; (40) to turn on the lights in the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens an hour and a half before sunrise; (41) not to put out street lights during the early hours of the morning whilst it is still dark; (42) to move the Police Commissioner to introduce one way traffic along Purbhadevi Road; and (43) to arrange for labels, etc. in vernacular languages being affixed to exhibits in the Victoria and Albert Museum; and (44) for requesting Government to expedite legislation for the levy of the Terminal Tax on Passengers.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor.
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th January, 1933.
7805

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay for two posts of MUNICIPAL AUDITORS falling vacant at the end of March, 1934, under Section 136 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. The appointments will be for the Official year, ending 31st March, 1935, but may be renewed annually at the pleasure of the Corporation. The auditors appointed will receive such remuneration, not exceeding in the whole Rs. 17,000 PER ANNUM, as the Corporation may from time to time determine. Persons appointed will be whole time Municipal Auditors and will not be eligible to Municipal Leave and Provident Fund Regulations. Persons already in Municipal Service are not debarred from applying.

Applicants are requested to state age, experience, present employment, if any, and remuneration required, and to send COPIES ONLY of certificates with their applications, which should reach the undersigned not later than the 15TH JANUARY, 1934.

A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary,
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 14th December, 1933.
7743

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has Lost or Mislaid Certificates for the 10 Second Preference Shares Nos. S.P. 465407 to 465416 standing in his name in the books of the Tata Iron & Steel Company, Ltd., and he has applied to the said Company for the issue of duplicate Certificates therefor. Any person having any claim in respect of the said shares should lodge the claim with the Company at its Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, else the Company will proceed to issue duplicate Certificates.

JEYRAMDAS BECHERDAS DESAI.
Dated 8th January, 1934. 1787

Public Notice

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the adjourned current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High High Court on MONDAY, the 8th January, 1934, at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1933.
7773

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company convened pursuant to the Notice, dated the 15th December, 1933, has been further adjourned to 5 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 12th January, 1934, and will be held on that day at the Registered Office of the Company, 45-47, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, at the aforesaid time.

And FURTHER NOTICE is hereby given that a confirmatory Meeting for confirming the resolutions passed at the above Extra Ordinary General Meeting will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th January, 1934, at 5 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.
Bombay, 6th January, 1934.
7808

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co.,

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners, TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 8th January, 1934, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge, Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of Grain, Barley, Juwari Grain and Cotton, sweepings, iron packages, cotton seeds, etc., and the following consignment:

50 pieces Sisam wood originally booked under Keori to Viramgam Inv. 4RR. 901 of 17-3-33 by Mr. Ishvarlal P. to Mr. V. S. Patel and rebooked under Viramgam to Kosamba Inv. No. 1 RR No. 674 of 30-3-33 as per request of the endorsed consignee Mr. Tajbhoy Alibhoy Patel for delivery to Mr. V. S. Patel.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen on any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge Depot, and at any of important stations on the Broad Gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 RHENUS SAVING CLOCKS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal & Co., Attorneys for the Party concerned and on account and at the risk of the Great Social Life and General Assurance, Ltd., carrying on business at 381, Hornby Road, Fort, who indented the clocks but have made default in taking delivery of the same, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th January, 1934, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

300 Rhenus Saving Clocks No. 10

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Income Tax & Super Tax
Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
Telephone No. 22997.
B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

4TH GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT, at 9-30 p.m.
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GRAND CIRCUS
Location: Nana Chowk, Gowalia Tank,
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100 TRAINED ANIMALS.
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The most sinister murder that ever confronted Charlie Chans!
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N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Toyama Maru	7099	31 Dec	10 Jan
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Jan	27 Jan
Nagato Maru	5901	24 Jan.	3 Feb.
*Tango Maru	6893	30 Jan	10 Feb.

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COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12000	20 Jan
Hakone Maru	10509	5 Feb.
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Feb.

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	15 Jan.
Hakusan Maru	10500	31 Jan

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	7 Feb.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	21 Feb.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	3 Feb
Hiye Maru	11600	19 Feb.

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NOVEL METHOD IN LIQUER SMUGGLING

Illicit Dealer's Milk Pot Contrivance Perplexes Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, Jan. 6.

One of the several ingenious tricks employed by the dealers in illicit liquor for conveying it from one place to another without giving the slightest scent of it to the "watch-dogs," employed by the excise department, was revealed in an excise case (of an unusual type) recently decided by the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, when an alleged dealer in illicit liquor was brought to Justice by Mr. G. A. Dyer, the Excise Inspector for Kalyan, through the medium of an informant who was in the know of the secret strategem employed by that dealer for a very long time.

The contrivance was that the suspect, who posed as a milkman, carried a big brass pot ("handa"), wherein was fitted at the mouth a small utensil, the capacity of which was to hold only 80 tolas of milk, while the "handa" could carry about four gallons of illicit liquor.

In the case under review, Bhawani Gurudin (24), a Pardeshi Thakur residing at Colaba (Bombay), was hauled up by Inspector Dyer of the Kalyan Excise Police before Mr. P. K. Kharkar, the President Magistrate of Kalyan, on a charge of having in his possession illicit liquor (about three gallons and 24 drams in quantity) under Section 43 (1) (a) of the Abkari Act.

When the "milk-pot" was produced in the Court, the Magistrate and others present at the outset were perplexed and puzzled as to how the "milk-pot" could contain illicit liquor, till the Excise Inspector gave a demonstration of the contrivance, which he had known through his informer.

The accused, who was convicted on his own plea of guilty, was sentenced by the Magistrate to one-and-a-half month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's additional hard labour.

The fine was not paid.

GAUDIYA MATH PREACHER IN BERLIN

(From A Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

After delivering two lectures at the Universities of Exeter and Cambridge, Swami B. H. Bon of the London Gaudiya Math on invitation from Germany went there on the 11th Dec. and was received at the Berlin station by a large number of notable persons including Baron and Baroness Putlitz. The Swamiji was the guest of Baron and Baroness Putlitz.

On the following morning the Swamiji was taken to the castle of the Hohenzollern Emperors, the Reichstag and the State Library where he had long and intimate talks with Prof. Dr. Kruss, the Director General of the library and with Huile, Direitor of the Oriental Library. Next he visited the war memorial.

The Swamiji was taken to the State Church. There he was presented by his host and hostess before the President Hindenburg, Archbishop Muller and Bishop Doering. Here the Swamiji also met Dr. D. N. Banerji and his English wife and Dr. Abdul, Professors of the Berlin Universities.

Swamiji's first lecture was held on the "Teachings of Sree Chaitanya Mahaprabhu" in the big hall of "Humbold House."

Next day the Swamiji after visiting the Berlin Museum left for Konigsberg.

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1934
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Radha Mohan or Nand-ke-Lala
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STRIKERS REJECT OWNERS' NOTICE

Morarji Goculdas Workers Come Under Flag Of G. K. U.

A procession of strikers was taken out from Delisle Road to Ghorapdev as usual on Saturday morning where the strikers of the David Sassoon Mill joined the procession.

Two meetings of strikers were held on Saturday morning, one of the Union Mill Strikers on the Delisle Road Maidan and the other of the Morarji Mill Strikers on the "Ran Maidan" at Lalbaug under the presidency of Mr. Kandalkar. The latter exhorted the workers to unite under the banner of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union to repulse the attack of the owners.

Mr. Nimbkar narrated his experiences of the Baroda Mill Strike and informed the workers, how the Bombay men, who were taken to Baroda by the owner to break the strike by acting as blacklegs deserted the Mill, thus strengthening the strike. He warned the Union Mill strikers against similar attempts by the owners and to guard against them. He also explained to them the Cawnpore resolution on the All India Textile Strike.

Messrs. Kasle, Gaikwad, Taldeokar, Babu Rama, and Pavaskar also spoke.

The strikers of the Morarji Goculdas Mill in their meeting passed a resolution, requesting the Girni Kamgar Union to take their strike into its hands and lead it to a successful end and take the necessary legal steps and secure their wages, which are in arrears.

Mr. Alwe thanked the workers for coming under the Union Flag and exhorted them to continue the strike till their grievances were redressed, and wages paid.

OWNERS' NOTICE.

The Agents of the Union Mill have put up a notice at the gate, asking the workers to accept a cut of 50 per cent. dear food allowance thus getting only 30 per cent. and resume work on Monday.

The strikers held another meeting on Saturday evening on the Delisle Road Maidan to protest against this notice. Messrs. Kandalkar, Kasle and Nerker addressed them. There is a firm determination of the strikers to continue the strike till the cut is restored.

"We need enthusiasm imagination and ability to face facts—we need the courage of the young."—ROOSEVELT.

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 7, 1990.
Muslim: Ramzan 21, 1352.
Parsi: Amardad 4, 1303.
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 17m.
Hightide: 3.58; 16.46.
Lowtide: 10.31; 22.04.

Indian Science Congress: Royal Institute of Science, 10 a.m.

Popular lecture on "Physiology and Human Welfare," by Major S. L. Bhatia, Convocation Hall, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 10.

Municipal Stading Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 11.

Christian Science: "Its assurance to a troubled world," lecture by Mr. Peter V. Ross, C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSION: "Captured." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee:
EMPIRE: "A Cuckoo In The Nest". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Looking Forward." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Sweepings." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Charlie Chan's Great Case." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "College Humor." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "The Girl From Maxim's." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END: "Malti Madhav." Time as usual.
GLOBE: "Around the World In 80 Minutes". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "General John Regan". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Surya-Kumari." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Mahananda." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE: "A Farewell to Arms." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA: "Yahoodi-Ki-Larki." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHRI VOLUNTEER CORPS FREE READING ROOM & LIBRARY:—During the month of December 1933, 2244 persons took advantage of the above Free Reading Room and 155 books were issued from the Library.

MANDVI ARYA SAMAJ

Revered Swami Omkarsachidanandji and Pt. Paramanandji of Ajmer will deliver public lectures on "The duties of Hindus" to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. in the Mandvi Arya Samaj Mandir.

Y. M. P. A.

A dramatic competition of students of Colleges and Schools and graduates of 2 years' standing will be held under "The Young Men's Parsi Association" in the 3rd week of this month. Parsi students, males and females, desiring to compete are requested to send in their entries to the Jt. Hony Secretaries, Y.M.P.A., P. O. Box No. 828 G. P. O. Bombay. Three prizes will be given, one reserved for Schools. Twelve minutes will be allowed to each competitor for performance of a scene from any standard Author in English.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

The next Hindi Examinations Prathamik, Madhyama and Rashtra Basha conducted by the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, will be held in Bombay on Sunday, the 11th February 1934. Applications for these in the prescribed forms which can be had on application should be sent on or before the 8th instant. For forms and other particulars apply to the Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE: The next meeting of the Improvements Committee will be held on Tuesday, the 23rd instant at 3-30 P.M. (Bombay Time) instead of on Tuesday, the 16th inst. at 2-30 P.M. (Bombay Time) as previously intimated, as on the latter date there will be a Port Trust Board Meeting and also Sir Jehangir B. Bomon Behram's Tea Party to H. E. the Governor and Lacy Brabourne.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL:—The following is a statement of the attendence of The Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of December 1933. The total attendence was 5341 out of which 2648 were males, 1874 were females and 819 were children. 139 operations were performed. The daily average attendence was 205 during 26 working days of the month.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

MID-DAY SESSION.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

1-0 p.m. A sponsored programme by Messrs. Taylor's Gramophone Saloon. Test Match, lunch time scores. Calcutta weather bulletins for oceancraft and rivercraft (if any).

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

2-0 p.m. A Recital of Indian Gramophone records.

2-30 p.m. Indian Ladies' Hour by Bishnu Sarma.

EVENING SESSION.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m. Instrumental Music Station Orchestra.

6-40 p.m. Village welfare talk by Nripen Chatterjee. "Night in a Village, hundred years ago."

6-55 p.m. Bengali Songs. Ankul Chandra Das, Ganesh Chandra Bhattacharjee.

7-20 p.m. Instrumental Music. Naba Kumar Mullick—sarode solo.

7-30 p.m. Hindustani Songs. Mustak Hossain Khan Fullanalini.

8-0 p.m. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Hindustani).

8-15 p.m. Bengali Songs. Fullanalini Kamalapatiroy.

8-45 p.m. Instrumental Music. Orphic Club Orchestra, under the direction of D. N. Das.

9-0 p.m. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali.)

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

9-15 p.m. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English.)

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-30 p.m. Bengali Songs. Bankim Chandra Sen, Birendra Kumar Nag, Ashalata.

10-10 p.m. Instrumental Music. Nripen Mazumdar—clarionet solo.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurrors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Raveln Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Rustom Dinshaw Dastur Meherjirana will speak on "Good Life".

WARD KNOCKS UP 133

Madras C. C. Make 270 For 8 And Declare

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

Brilliant batting by H. R. Ward and C. P. Johnstone marked today's match between Madras Cricket Club and S.I.A.A. Ward scored 133 and Johnstone contributed 77.

MADRAS CRICKET CLUB.

Scores:—

C. P. Johnstone c. Balasundaram b. Naidakanu	77
B. Nagalingam	4
H P Ward, c Balasundaram. b. Nagalingam	133
Capt. White l.b.w. b. Nagalingam	1
D. M. L. Johnson b. Nagalingam	31
Capt. J W K Lunnon, l.b.w. l.b.w. B. Nagalingam	0
R D Denniston, l.b.w. b. Muniratnam	1
Bardswell l.b.w.	6
Muniratnam	11
Leigh (not out)	1
Extras	10
Total (for 8 wickets and declared)	270

Cadbury's Albums

Messrs. Cadbury are issuing an interesting series of picture stamps relating to: Famous Engines and Trains; Great Cathedrals; Favourite English Birds; Celebrated Inventors; Wild Flowers; Famous Ships; Marvellous Engineering Feats; British Dominions and Colonies; Products of the British Dominions; Typical British Dogs.

These stamps are specially printed for insertion in the Cadbury's Picture Stamps Album. The Picture stamps are to be found in each anna tablet of the Cadbury chocolate wherever they may be sold while copies of the Cadbury's Picture Stamps Album can be had free on application to Messrs. Herbert Son and Co., Ltd., P.B. No. 431, Bombay in exchange for outside wrappers from any kind of Cadbury Chocolates to the value of annas 12.

The Marquese of Londnoderry and Mr. C. A. C. J. Hendrik, his private Secretary, arrived in Calcutta on Sunday by air to stay at Belvedere.—A.P.

OVER 17 YEARS IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST

Mr. Sam Benjamin retired from the City of Bombay Improvement Trust on 30th November 1933 after 17 years' service. He joined the Improvement Trust in 1916 as an Inspector and was put in charge of Sanitation and Revenues of several Trust Schemes.

During the riots of 1932 Mr. Benjamin was placed in charge of the Mohamedalli Road Scheme and the ability he displayed in dealing with difficult problems of that locality earned appreciation both from the public and his superiors.

BOMBAY DENTIST FOUND DEAD

Inquest Will Be Held Tomorrow

Dr. John Roberts, a dentist residing at Jambulwadi, was found dead at his residence on Sunday morning.

The Esplanade Police who were informed, removed the body to the Morgue.

It appears that the doctor had been suffering from some lung trouble for sometime past. The police are making enquiries and an inquest will be held by the City Coroner on Monday.

INSANE MOTHER IN BABY MURDER CASE

Thana Judge Recommends Her To Mental House

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 6.

The mental Hospital at Thana, among others, houses those unfortunate people who have been classified by law as the "criminally insane."

One of the "criminally insane" recently admitted in the hospital is a Hindu woman by name Durgi, (wife of Girdhar Gironde), who was found "guilty but insane" by Mr. N. N. Master, the Sessions Judge of Thana, when she was tried with the help of the assessors at the Alibaug Sessions on a charge of having committed murder of her newlyborn babe (a son), while she was in the hospital.

PROSECUTION CASE.

The prosecution story was that Durga was married to Girdhar about 23 years ago. She lived with her husband for one or two years. She then went to her brother's house, where she stayed for nearly 20 years. About two years ago she found herself to be in a delicate condition. When she informed her brother that she was carrying, he drove her out of the house to avoid a scandal. She returned to her husband, who kept her out of mercy. Six months later she left him without intimation and went to the maternity hospital at Alibaug, where she gave birth to a son. On the completion of ten days of her confinement, she was told to leave the hospital. On the following day she was alleged to have pressed the chest of her 10-days-old son, as a result of which the boy died the next morning.

As she was suffering for a very long time of insanity, the case was taken up 13 months after the complaint was lodged.

ASSESSORS VERDICT.

Agreeing with the unanimous opinion of the assessors, the Sessions Judge held that the accused had killed her child by pressing his chest, which brought on asphyxia and caused his death but that by reason of unsoundness of her mind, she was incapable of knowing the nature of her act or that what she was doing was wrong or contrary to law, and therefore the accused was protected under Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Judge accordingly acquitted the accused and ordered that under provisions of Section 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code, she be kept in safe custody in the District Prison of Thana until accommodation is made for her in the Mental Hospital, Thana.

BUS DASHES AGAINST CAR

Victoria Driver Removed To Hospital For Treatment

There was an accident on the Warden Road on Saturday afternoon in which a B.E.S.T. bus, a car and a victoria were involved. As a result of the smash, the victoria was very badly damaged and the driver injured.

It would appear that B.E.S.T. Bus No. 1242 was proceeding along the Cumballa Hill to go to Warden Road. When the bus reached in front of the Banu Mansions, the right front wheel burst and swerved to the right thus coming in violent contact with Car No. W 1850 which was proceeding in the opposite direction.

The bus after dashing against the car proceeded further and dashed with full force against a victoria which was coming behind the car. As a result of the impact, the victoria was thrown on to the footpath and the vehicle was badly damaged. The driver brought the bus under control only after it had dashed against the victoria.

Fortunately none were seriously injured. The driver of the victoria received slight injuries and was removed to the Hospital for treatment.

Inspector Vanjara and Sub-Inspector Podwal visited the scene of the accident and are carrying on enquiries.

HUNT FOR WANTED YOUTHS'

FENI, Jan. 7.

Following the order recently issued by the District Magistrate of Noakhali under section 18, Rule 5 A of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act of 1932 according to which every owner and occupier of houses in the Feni Union is bound to report forthwith to the thana the arrival of any Hindu youth of the ages of 14 to 30 from outside the Union and his departure, a block search in the Shahadevpur quarter of this town was held early in the morning of the 31st December and all the Hindu houses of the village were raided by the Police with the help of Gurkhas in search of any such youth.

In four of the houses including those of Sj. Gangachandra Majumdar, a well-to-do Talukdar and Dr. Nabakumar Roy, a medical practitioner of the town some such youngmen were found whose arrival is not alleged to have been reported and in consequence they have been criminally prosecuted for disobeying the order.—United Press.

WORKERS' DETERMINATION TO FIGHT

Appeals For Unity

A meting of the mill workers was held on Sunday evening on the Delisle Road Maidan, under the presidency of Mr. Kandalkar, the president of the Bombay Girni Karmgar Union. He appealed to the strikers of the Union Mill to carry on their struggle till their cut was restored. He explained to the workers the situation at Baroda about the strike there, and asked the Bombay workers not to go to Baroda to break the strike.

Babu Narayan, a worker from Baroda explained the fight of the Baroda strikers and made a final appeal to the workers not to come to Baroda as black-legs.

Sjt. Nimbkar asked the workers to guard against the blacklegs in the Mills. He endorsed the appeal of the Baroda workers and asked them to make preparations for the ensuing All India Textile Workers' Conference.

Sjt. Alwe appealed for unity and asked the workers to organise, as they did in 1928 and 1929.

Mr. Phatak, Assistant Secretary, A. I. T. U. C. explained the Cawnpore resolution about the All India Textile strike. Miss Maniben Kara gave the latest news about Baroda and appealed the Bombay workers to put a stop to blacklegging.

Messrs. Gaikwad, Kasle, Zulmiram and others also spoke. After the meeting a procession was taken out in the Mill area upto Nagu Sayaji Wadi.

LECTURE ON SARASWATICHANDRA

A public meeting will be held in the Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. when Kavi Nhanalal will conclude his address on "The Place of Saraswatichandra in World-Novels".

H. H. the Maharajah of Cutch and H. H. the Maharajah of Porbandar have been invited.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Messrs. M. M. Kandar, Pardhubhai Sharma and Chandrashankar Pandya will also speak. All are invited to attend.

"OCEAN OF KNOWLEDGE"

Bhulabhai's Tribute To Author Of "Saraswati Chandra"

Under the auspices of Inter-Collegiate Students' Circle, the third day of the 27th Death Anniversary celebrations of Sjt. Govardhanram Tripathi, the author of the immortal "Saraswati Chandra" was celebrated at the Blavatsky Lodge, on Sa urday at 4-30 p m with Sjt. Bhulabhai J Desai, Advocate in the chair.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai referring to 'Saraswati Chadnra said that it was not merely a novel of fiction.

"To me," said Mr. Desai "it is an ocean of knowledge."

Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar appealed to the students to make the best use of "Saraswati Chandra" and to fulfil the mission of the'r life by following high ideals.

Sjt. Chandrashankar Pandya, Sjt. "Snehrashmi" Sjt. Govindlal Joshi and others spoke at length on various aspects of the life and work of Sjt. Goverdhanram.

STUDENTS SUPPORT JAWAHARLAL

Public Meeting On Thursday To Condemn Communalism

A meeting of the students of Bombay will be held on Thursday, the 11th instant at the Blavatsky Lodge at 6 p.m. to condemn the reactionary activities of communalists. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and Students from various colleges will address the meeting.

FEW FALLS OF RAIN IN BOMBAY DECCAN

Western Disturbance Causes Rise Of Temperature

POONA, Jan. 7.

A few falls of rain occurred in west Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan and neighbouring districts of Gujerat. A fresh western disturbance is causing rise of temperature along the North-West Frontier and extension of cloud in Kashmir. The temperature remains below normal in north-west India, but is now rising. Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dohad — a half inch and Malegaon — one and a half.

Forecast:—Rain or snowfall is likely to occur in Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province. Scattered light showers are still possible in Deccan, Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Bengal.

Summaly of winter forecast for January to March 1934—Rain and snowfall in north-west India during January to March will be below average.—A. P.

LORD LONDONDERRY REACHES DELHI

NEW DELHI, January 7.

Lord Londonderry, Secretary of State for Air, arrived here this morning at 7-25 by the Imperial Airways liner "Arethusa", and, after a short stay with the Air Officer Commanding, R.A.F., took off for Calcutta by the same plane at 8.30.

On arrival at the aerodrome, this morning, the Air Secretary was received by the Director and Deputy Director of Civil Aviation and Mr. Mason, Director, Indian National Airways.—A.P.

ACCUSED DIES IN COURT

MADRAS, January 7.

A message from Tuticorin says that a youngman aged 23, accused in a criminal case, entered the witness box before the trying magistrate and dropped dead owing to heart-failure.—A.P.

POET'S TRIBUTE TO GOVERDHANRAM

"Saraswatichandra, A Great World Novel," Says Nhanalal

"All Gujerat joins in celebrating the memory of the greatest Gujerati author, on 7th January 1934, the red-letter day in the history of Gujerati Literature," declared Kavi Nhanalal, the president, who read an address before the large audience that met at Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpathy, on Sunday evening. A large number of ladies were present; and among those present persons being Mr. Krishnalal Jhaveri and Justice Divatia.

The meeting had been organised as an 'Utsvavam' by Mr. Chandrashankar Pandya and admirers of Govardhanaram and of the living Gujerati poet and critic, Kavi Nhanalal, mustered strong, Rao Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, opening the proceedings.

Mr. Jhaveri as the president of the Reception Committee at the outset said that the series of the functions in connection with the "Govardhan Mahotsav" had been entirely due to the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja of Cutch, a patron of literature and art, and the efforts made by Kavi Nhanalal and Mr. Chandrashankar Pandya, to whom all Gujerat should feel grateful.

He then proposed Kavi Nhanalal to the chair. A poem written by Mr. Chandra Shnkar Pandya in praise of the late author was sung after which Kavi Nhnalal delivered his address, and read a critical work he had himself written and published namely 'The place of Saraswatichandra in world novels."

The lecturer, in delivering the address, thanked H. H. the Maharaja of Cutch for the help he had given him to enable the critical work to be printed, for doing justice to which he had studied the best in the literatures of England, Germany, France, and Russia.

Some interesting and searching criticisms were made by the poet on the different contributions to the world of thought and literature that Germany, France, England, Russia had made. He examined these literatures—in relation to novels, in detail.

Of the speaker's criticisms the most important were, the intellectual and philosophical vitality of German literature as exemplified by Goethe, Schiller and Heine, the romantic renaissance of the revolutionary literature of Victor Hugo and the French school, and the pacifist school of Russian literature led by Tolstoy and his group in Russia. The poet said that these concentrated in little towns gave those obscure towns immorality—Weimar, Nadiad, had, he said, become places of pilgrimage.

PROSE-EPIC.

In assessing the value of Govardhanaram's novel, "Saraswati Chandra," the poet said that it was a prose-epic, a compendium of novels, a range of mirrors to life in its innumerable phases, much as Victor Hugo's 'Le Miserables' seemed to be, and which the Gujerati novelist's work resembled most.

He said that there were five outstanding prose-works in the world—'Wilhelm Minster,' 'Le Miserables,' 'Resurrection,' Bana's 'Kadambari,' and 'Saraswathichandra' of the late Gujarati novelist, Govardhanaram. It was a tall claim, he said, but it was true, and in the light of the excellence, and make-up of the above works he proposed to review the work of his illustrious countryman.

The address teemed with many quotations, especially from Carlyle, and French, and German critics.

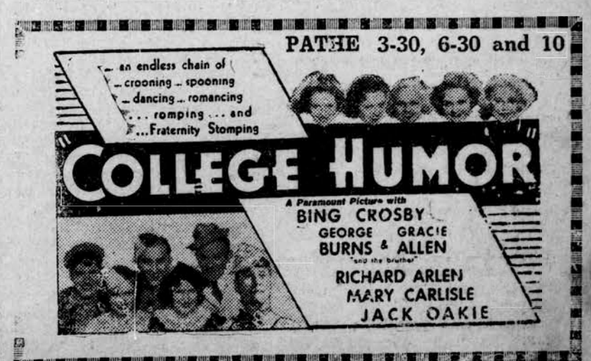
The address is to be continued on Monday.

THE NEW ERA SCHOOL

GOWALIA TANK, BOMBAY.

The School RE-OPENS at 10-30 a.m. TO-DAY, after the Christmas vacation.

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 and 10



Riotous Scenes At Villa Park On Saturday

Crowd Boos Referee & Throws Missiles On Field

LONDON, Jan. 7.

At Villa Park 25,000 spectators witnessed an amazing scene. In the second half after a Villa player was sent off, the crowd incessantly booed the referee and threw oranges and other fruits and bottles on to the ground; the police were called in and they patrolled the touchlines till the finish.

Tottenham were dangerous; Hunt broke away and shot, but it was charged down. McCormick, however, atoned for it by scoring. Then shortly afterwards Meals crashed the ball into the net from the penalty line. Villa had now improved, but Hunt was able to increase the lead, and Howe put on the fourth shortly before the interval.

Thus at the recess Villa were four goals in arrears. On resumption Villa's defenders had a hectic time. McCormick dribbled right through. Then followed scenes quoted above after the sending off of a Villa player when a goal was scored by Astley.

The game by now had developed into more or less of a dog-fight.—

STOCKPORT'S ORGY OF SCORING

Several teams wore black bands and observed a minute's silence for Mr. Herbert Chapman late manager of the Arsenal team.

Stockport's orgy of scoring establishes a record for League matches, the previous highest score being that put on against Leicester Fosse, who were trounced by Notts Forest to the tune of 12 goals to nil in 1909.

Only 6,000 spectators were present.

In all 13 goals were scored after a very even first half. Hill opened the account for the home side in the 5th minute, netting again a few minutes later.

Halifax had several opportunities of scoring but missed them, their players lacking confidence. Stockport changed ends with a two goals to nil lead.

On resumption Halifax were completely demoralised and were unable to hold the speedy Stockport players who put on 8 goals in 20 minutes through Lythgoe (twice), Vincent, Stevenson (twice) Downes (twice) and Foulkes.

Lythgoe scored number eleven, and then Stevenson and Downes completed the tally in the last 3 minutes.

HIGHBURY CROWD MOURNS.

At Highbury a crowd numbering 50,000 were bareheaded while the Last Post and Reveile sounded, and the players wore black armlets. A band at Fulham played "Abide with Me."

The Arsenal to-day were not at their best. On Wednesday the their best. On Wednesday the halfbacks attacked relentlessly. Dewar, the centre-forward, an ex-Manchester United player, scored from 25 yards range more than half an hour after the commencement, Dunne responding just before the half-time.

The sides were thus level at the interval.

A tense struggle followed in the second half, Wednesday being the mo-e dangerous of the two.

Imrie opening the account for Blackburn gave them a lead of one goal at the interval. Britton increased the lead on resumption, but Crooks reduced it on behalf of Derby.

Two of Huddersfield's goals came in before half-time, Jack Smith and Bott being responsible for them. Luke and W. H. Smith completed the tally in the latter half.

EVERTON ON TOP.

Twenty thousand people paid for attendance at Everton where the home side had most of the play, though Birmingham's defensive work was good. After a goalless first half, Critchley netted the first goal of the match, and Cunliffe put on the second. Everton were a better side throughout.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Arsenal Beat Sheffield Wednesday

LONDON, January 6.

The following are results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1:
Aston Villa 1, Tottenham 5:
Blackburn 2, Derby County 1:
Everton 2, Birmingham 0;
Huddersfield 4, Portsmouth 0;
Manchester City 1, Leicester 1;
Middlesbrough 3, West Bromwich 0:
New Castle 2, Leeds 0;
Sheffield United 2, Liverpool 2;
Stoke 3, Sunderland 0;
Wolverhampton 1, Chelsea 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 3, Bradford City 2:
Bradford 2, Preston 1;
Bury 5, Millwall 1;
Fulham 3, Notts County 0;
Grimsby 2, Oldham 1;
Hull 0, Swansea 0;
Lincoln 5, Manchester United 1;
Nottingham Forest 0, Burnley 2;
Plymouth 3, Bolton 0;
Southampton 1, Portvale 4;
West Ham 3, Brentford 2.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Southern Section.)

Bristol City 3, Clapton Orient 0;
Charlton 2, Cardiff 0;
Coventry 5, Crystal Palace 1;
Northampton 4, Bournemouth 1;
Newport 2, Brighton 2;
Norwich 3, Swindon 2;
Queens Park Rangers 2, Aldershot 4;
Reading 2, Gillingham 0;
Southend 2, Bristol Rovers 2;
Torquey 0, Luton 1;
Watford 2, Exeter City 0.

THIRD DIVISION.

(Northern Section.)

Barnsley 3, Southport 2;
Barrow 3, New Brighton 3;
Carlisle 6, Crewe 1;
Chester 0, Walsall 1;
Chesterfield 1, Accrington 0;
Doncester 2, Rotherham 1;
Mansfield 1, Wrexham 1;
Rochdale 2, Gateshead 0;
Stockport 13, Halifax 0;
Tranmere 2, Darligton 2;
York 1, Hartlepools 3.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

(First Division.)

Airdrieonians 3, Queens Park 4;
Ayr 4, Clyde 2;
Celtic 4, Kilmarnock 1;
Cowdenbeath 3, Rangers 4;
Dundee 1, Falkirk 3;
Hibernians 1, Hamilton 2;
Motherwall 1, Queen of South 2;
Partick Thistle 4, Aberdeen 0;
St. Mirren 1, St. Johnstone 4;
Third Lanark 1, Hearts 1.
—Reuter's Special.

GOAL SCORERS

LONDON, January 6.

The following scored in the respective matches in the first division of the Scottish League:

Airdrieonians: Lane, Sharpe, Grant.
Queens Park: Dodds (Thrice), Anderson.
Ayr: Brae (Twice), Rodger, Mcgibbon.
Clyde: Stevenson, Robertson.
Celtic: Mcdonald, Mcgrory (Twice), Napier.
Kilmarnock: Landsborough.
Cowdenbeath: Renfrew (Thrice).
Rangers: Fleming, Mcphail (Twice), Simpson.
Dundee: Rennie.
Falkirk: Batchelor, Anderson, Bartram.
Hibernians: Walls.
Hamilton: Park, Crawley.
Motherwell: Wylie.
Queen of South: Mcgowan, Cumming.
Partick: Bain (Twice), Miller
Hearts: Massie.—Reuter's Special
St. Mirren: Knox.
St. Johnstone: Davidson (Twice), Fulton, Ferguson.
Third Lanark: Mcculloch. (Twice).

RUGBY UNION MATCHES

LONNDON, Jan. 6.

The following are results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

England 20, The Rest 5 (At Twickenham).
Bath 6, Richmond 10.
Bristol 25, Royal Air Force 9.
Gloucester 16, Devonport Services 3.
Guy's Hospital 0, Old Merchant Taylors 15.
Leicester nil, Swansea 3.
London Scottish nil, London Irish 6.
London Welsh 11, Northampton 20.
Newport 6, Plymouth Albion nil.
Old Alleynians versus Old Leysians (Missing).
St. Bart's Hospital 12, Harlequins 10.
U. S. Portsmouth 6, Blackheath 28.
Bedford 18, Rosslynpark 3.
Birkenhead Park 25, Bradford 8.
Llanelly 14, Cardiff 4.
Stewartonians 3, Glasgow Academicals nil.
Watsonians 3, Heriotonians nil.
Cardiff.—Reuter.

PROBABLES BEAT POSSIBLES.

In the Welsh Trial Probables beat Possibles 24 points to 12 at Cardiff.

RUGBY TRIAL AT TWICKENHAM

England Defeat Rest By 20 Points To 5

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A strong wind was blowing when the final rugby trial was played. Heaton scored for England in the first five minutes. Cold hands caused many dropped passes. Elliott scored again down by the corner flag after fine work by Heaton. Then followed already brilliant try after magnificent bout of passing between Heaton, Elliot and Booth, the last named scoring the try. Then Elliot dropped a goal from forty yards out.

At half-time England was leading by 13 points to nil. Owen-Smith who was given plenty of work was troubled by the wind.

The rest of England's forwards were slow and gave their three-quarters no chance. The Rest reduced the lead, Wright scoring a try after a fine run by Tallent, Meikle gloriously coverting.

Hodgeon dropped a goal for England, and Gerradd scored the final try.

Result: England 20 points; the Rest 5.—Reuter.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY

Hull Trounce Kingston Rovers

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Batley 13, York 12.
Bradford Northern 12, Wigan 30.
Castleford 9, Leeds 10.
Halifax 10, Hull Kingston Rovers 0.
Hull 33, Featherstone Rovers 10.
Hunslet 18, Dewsbury 0.
Keighley 39, Bramley 5.
Leigh 11, St. Helen's 6,
Oldham 5, Warrington 5.
Salford 34, Barrow 5.
St. Helen's Recreation 19, Broughton 2,
Wakefield Trinity 12, Huddersfield 8.
Widnes 16, Rochdale Hornets 3.—

NEW BOXING RING IN MADRAS

Ceylon Boxer Wins Governor's Cup

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

The Governor of Madras, inaugurated an Association to promote Amateur Boxing in South India and declared open the "Sir George Stanley Ring" at the Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet on Saturday.

This was followed by an interesting programme of boxing contests, wherein several Ceylon boxers now in Madras, participated.

The outstanding fight of the evening was a three round bout between Obeysekere of Ceylon and Private Yardley of Suffolk Regiment. The former winning by a narrow margin of points and deservedly annexed the Sir George Stanley cup, for the best boxer of day.—A. P.

WESTERN ASIATIC GAMES

A fund, headed by a donation by H.E. the Governor of Ceylon, has been opened to finance the travelling expenses of the team of athletes, which it is proposed to send to the Western Asiatic Games at Delhi on March 2 and 3.

It is hoped to send a team of twelve including a manager but the fund will be only for travelling expenses as other costs being borne by the Indian Olympic Association.

U. S. WALKER CUP PLAYERS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

The United States Golf Association named the following Walker Cup players for St. Andrews match on 11th and 12th May:

Ouimet (Captain), Dunlap, Egan, Fischer, Goodman, Iittle, Marston, Moreland and Westland.

Another U. S. Treasury Resignation

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

Earle Baillie, the special assistant to Mr. Morganthau, Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned.

MADRAS OPEN TENNIS TOURNMENT

Black Defeats Stephen In Men's Singles

MADRAS, Jan. 6

Despite the counter attraction of the races there was a good attendance at the M. U. C. park this evening when four more matches were decided in the Open Championship Tennis Tournament.

The Men's Singles between Stephen (Australia) & Blake (Karachi) evoked great interest, but the Australian who started confidently became unsteady as the game progressed, while Blake with his powerful volleys and net work outplayed the visitor, and won in straight sets of 6/2, 6/1.

The best match of the day was provided in the Mixed Doubles between Mrs. Sastri and Rachappa on the one side and Miss Nailer and Mullen on the other. Mrs. Sastri and Partner settled down to serious work from the start, and obtained the first set rather easily at 6/2. The opponents now pulled together and after several close rallies they led by 5 games to 2, and were within ace of the set, but superior volleying and overhead work wherein both Rachappa and Mrs. Sastri now excelled throughly altered the complexion of the game, the latter pair taking three games of the reel pressed, on and won the set at the end of sixteen games.

Following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

Blake beat Stephen 6/2, 6/1.
Islam Ahmed beat Savoor 6/1, 6/2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Sastri and Rachappa beat Mrs. Nailer and Mullen 6/2. 9/7.

LADIES' DOUBLES

Miss Bonjour and Miss Thoraisingam beat Mrs. Horton and Mrs. Powell 6/1, 6/3.—A. P.

Closing Score In Billiards

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The following are to-day's closing scores in billiards match:

Newman (Playing 9112
Davis 9104

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SUPPORT FOR ALL-INDIA T. U. FEDERATION

Bengal Mariners' Resolve

CALCUTTA (By Mail)

A largely attended meeting of the Bengal Mariners' Union was held on the 31st December 1933 under the presidency of Mr. M. Daud Bar-at-Law at 3, Dent Mission Road Kidderpore to consider about the actions of its delegates to the first session of the National Trades Union Federation, held in Bombay during December 24, 25 and 26th last.

Mr. Faiz Ahmad, B. L., General Secretary explained to the members the actions of the Union's delegates at the meeting of the Federation and the various alleged unconstitutional of the Federation's executive, for which the delegates of the several Unions walked out and formed another All-India Federation of Labour.

Mr. Azizul Rahman, another delegate to the National Trades Union Federation said that in his opinion, the Federation had no justification to claim as the representative body of the Indian Workers as it is only a one man's show.

Mr. Daud the president,, then advised the members to consider the situation in all its bearing. The meeting terminated after passing resolutions supporting the withdrawal of the union delegates from the N T U Federation condemning the alleged unconstitutional steps of the said Federation approving of the New Federation and nominating Mr. Siba Kali Bose, secretary of the Indian Colliery Labour Union, as workers delegate to the 18th session of the International Labour Conference.

PATHANS COME TO BLOWS

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Deadly weapons are said to have been used in frasas between two parties of Pathans over some differences arising from the realisation of certain dues in a joint contract.

Altercations led to a free fight in which about twenty persons joined in; axes and lathis were freely used.

Two persons are understood to have been seriously injured and sent to hospital while police arrested eighteen persons.

MORE U. S. WINES FOR BRITAIN?

Complications In Mutual Trade Relations

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

The prospect is conjured up of the United States running thirsty after Scotch Whisky and British-made gin if British and American negotiators at Washington fail to settle the crucial question of how much the United States pork the United Kingdom will take.

Americans want Britain to take larger quota than the proportion offered namely 7 points 6 per cent of the latter's total consumption of pig products as a part of the bargain by which British shall be given larger share of American importation of wines and spirits after 31/3.

The United States has already issued liquor permits to Britain substantially in excess of the provisional quota of 679,000 gallons chiefly whisky. Britain will consider the offer to take 7 point 6 per cent pig products which are very reasonable as the previous percentage was only 6 point 3.

The situation is complicated by Britain's pig importation quota arrangements with Denmark and other countries.—Reuter.

CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

One Congress volunteer who was recently arrested as he attempted to hold national flag salutation ceremony and was subsequently released again came out to-night and distributed hand-written congress bulletins.

He was again arrested.—A.P.

NEW BORN BABY FOUND IN CHURCH COMPOUND

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

A sensation prevailed this morning in the Catholic Church situated on Lawrence Road when a baby of four or five days wrapped in a piece of cloth was discovered lying in the compound of the Church. The baby was quite hale and hearty and has been taken charge of by the Chaplain of Lahore. The Police, who were informed about it, have started investigation of the matter.—A.P.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR SIND

Mr. Jenkin's Plea Before Committee

KARACHI (By Mail.)

"The training of Sind students at Poona is not very satisfactory. They have goodgrounding in the theoretical side but that is of no practical use in Sind where conditions are very different. I am therefore in favour of establishing an agricultural college in Sind if it could be done. It ought to come sooner or later; the earlier, the better" said Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Agricultural Officer in Sind giving evidence before the Sind Administrative Committee. Mr. Jenkins added we find it difficult to get enough Muslim candidates to take up the two scholarships per year which are open to them. Very few go of their own accord. The Barrage has made higher agricultural education more necessary. In the districts there is very little demand for agricultural educaton. It would be more satisfactory if we can get our fieldmen trained in Sind instead of from Poona. The proposed agricultural institute might cost 3 to 4 lakhs non-recurring for about 30 students. The annual recurring expenditure, if the institute is located at Nawabshah or Sakrand, would be about half a lakh. There are already facilities in Sakrand which could be utilised for the scheme. If graduate fieldmen are made a cadre of say 20 to 30, we should want only one or two recruits a year, though I hope to increase the number. There can be justification for higher agricultural education in Sind only if there is a genuine desire on the part of the zamindars to send their sons to the college in order to bring them back to the land after they get the degree. It cannot rely solely for training men for government appointments, as there will perhaps be at the most two in a year. I would like to get men of the cultivating class as non-graduate fieldmen.—A. P.

FALL IN JAVA SUGAR EXPORTS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

HAGUE, Jan. 6.

Java Sugar exports for 1933, fell from 150 to 115 thousand tons owing to low prices prevailing in London which made exports to that place uneconomical and sharp fall in Indian imports.

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PREVENTING PNEUMONIA MEANS KEEPING FIT

Take Care Of Cold If You Develop One

Each year, pneumonia exacts a heavy toll from those who are in the print of life, at the age when they are the greatest asset to their families and to their country. Any practical measure for overcoming this tremendous annual loss of life, with all such loss implies, is worthy of consideration by the individual citizen and by the community as a whole.

With the coming of colder weather, after the heat of the summer, which is sometimes prolonged into the autumn, we feel more energetic. We put a snap into our work, enjoy brisk walks, and, altogether, feel a glow of health. But too many of us desert the out-of-doors, and shut ourselves into homes and workplaces that are overheated, and we live in closer contact with other people most of our working hours.

Pneumonia is caused by germs, and pneumonia belongs to that group of diseases which are known as communicable. By this we mean that the germs which cause the diseases are passed, or communicated from one person to another.

There is reason to believe that the general fitness of the body has a definite relation to the occurrence of pneumonia. It appears that fatigue, chilling, worry, lack of rest, dissipation, and all such occurrences, or neglect of the body, resulting in what we might describe as a rundown state, favor the germs of pneumonia and give them a better chance to do their deadly work.

It is important to understand and appreciate the relationship between the common cold and pneumonia. The respiratory tract is continuous from the nose down to the smallest branches of the bronchial tubes in the lungs. A cold is an infection of the upper part of the respiratory tract, and neglect of the common cold is often followed by an infection of the lower part of the respiratory tract, which is pneumonia.

Preventing pneumonia means keeping fit. Dress properly, and enjoy some form of outdoor life the year round. Secure sufficient rest and fresh air; do not become overfatigued, and, by dressing according to the temperature and weather, avoid exposure to cold and wet. Use some green vegetables and fresh fruits every day during the winter; your body needs them.

Shun coughers and sneezers. Wash your hands before eating, and keep your hands away from your face. Take care of a cold if you develop one. Keep away from sick people unless you are caring for them, and then take the precautions that are necessary in dealing with a communicable disease.

TEXTILE SITUATION WORSENS

Notice Of Heavy Cut Put Up On Union Mill Gate

The Mill strike situation is getting worse day-by-day. The workers are getting restive. A procession of the strikers was taken out from Delisle Road to Ghorapdev as usual in the morning where the strikers of the Dawood Sasoon Mill joined the procession.

The meetings of the strikers were held on Saturday morning, one of the Union Mill Strikers on the Delisle Road Maidan and the other of the Morarji Mill Strikers on the "Ran Maidan" at Lalbaug, under the presidency of Mr. Kandalkar. He, in his speech, exhorted the workers to unite under the banner of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union to defend against the attack of the owners.

BARODA AND BLACKLEGGING

Mr. Nimbkar narrated his experiences of the Baroda Mill Strike and informed the workers how the Bombay men, who were taken to Baroda by the owners to break the strike by acting as blacklegs, deserted the Mill, thus strengthening the strike. He warned the Union Mill strikers against similar attempts by the owners and guard against them. He also explained to them the Cawnpore resolution on the All-India Textile Strike.

Messrs. Kasle, Gaikwad, Taldeokar, Babu Rama and Pavaskar also spoke.

MORARJI MILL STRIKE

The strikers of the Morarji Goculdas Mill in their meeting passed a resolution, requesting the Girni Kamgar Union to take their strike into its hands and lead it on to a successful end and take the necessary legal steps and secure their wages which are in arrears. Mr. Alwe thanked the workers for coming under the Union Flag and exhorted them to continue the strike till their grievances were redressed and wages paid.

NOTICE ON UNION MILL WORKERS

The Agents of the Union Mill have put up a notice at the gate, asking the workers to accept a cut of 50 per cent. dear food allowance thus getting only 30 per cent. and resume work on Monday. The strikers held another meeting on Saturday evening on the Delisle Road Maidan to protest against this notice. Messrs. Kandalkar, Kasle and Nerkar addressed the meeting.

Berhampore, Jan. 7.—An anti-rabic treatment centre will be opened here to-morrow at the Sadar Hospital. It will be conducted by the Hospital Committee under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon.

CIVIC DEFENCE FORCE

Dr. Kokardekar's Suggestions For Cadets

(From Our Correspondent)

AMRAOTI, Jan. 5

In the course of his report on the physical examinations which he made of the cadets assembled in the military training camp conducted by the Civic Defence Force of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal at Amraoti in the winter of 1933, Dr. L J Kokardekar says:

"The cadets who were examined varied in age from 17 to 40 years and were of a representative character, since they came from many parts of India viz., Maharashtra, Bombay, Gujarat, Khandesh, Central Provinces and Berar, Central India, and the Nizam's Dominions.

STRIKING POINT

One point which struck me most in this examination is that cadets who had begun taking excercise at the age of 14 to 17 had acheived an allround physical development and did make proportionately good progress in the outer form of the body. While cadets who began taking exercise after the age of 20 had acquired a sound working of the heart, lungs and digestive system, yet there was not a happy growth in their height and outer form of the body.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CADETS

From the above observations I venture to make the following suggestions for those who are inclined to take the full benefit of such military or physical training camp or classes:—

(1) They should begin to take regular exercise daily which (a) builds up the muscles and develops the elasticity and suppleness of the body e. g., Namaskar, football, Bakasan, Matsendrasana, Sarvangasana, etc., and (b) helps the free movements of the joints e. g., Lathi, Shirasana with the lotus pose, hill climbing and fast walking.

HEART AND LUNGS

(2) In order to attain complete development in lungs and heart—a thing most essential in military or physical training—they should first learn swimming. They should take that exercise and also middle distance running frequently.

(3) They should particularly pay attention to taking exercise of a stretching nature for instance, Parvatasana, Extention motion practices, Roman rings, tree climbing etc. Such exercises coupled with running and swimming will help in an allround development of the body, particularly in height.

This elementary preparation will gradually eliminate the proportion of bad posture weak constitutions.

Sir Fazli Hussain arrived here this evening from Benares and was accorded an enthusiastic reception by a distinguished gathering of Moslems at the station.—A. P.

Rangoon, Jan. 6.—The construction of the new Salin Canal in the Minbu district has been completed and it will be formally opened by the Home Member on Jan. 16.

MAHATMA'S TOUR IN TAMIL NAD

Revised Programme Of 18 Days' Itinerary

The following is the revised programme of Gandhiji's Harijan tour in Tamil Nad:—

23/1/34 (Tues.) Departure from Trivandrum by train.

24/1/34 (Wed.) 4-45 arrival at Thenkasi; 4-45 to 6 p.m. Morning meals at Thenkasi. 6-0 to 6-20 Thenkasi functions. 6-27 Departure from Thenkasi by train. 9-1 Arrival at Tinnevelly. 9-1 to 11-0 Tinnevelly functions. 11-0 to 14-0 Rest and Midday meals at Tinnevelly. 14-0 Departure from Tinnevelly by car (42 miles) 17-0 Arrival at Tuticorin. 17-0 to 18-0 Evening meals at Tuticorin. 18-0 18-30 Tuticorin functions. Halt at Tuticorin.

25/1/34 (Thurs.) 6-0 Morning meals before 6-9 at Tuticorin. Departure by car from Tuticorin 74 miles. On the way 10 minutes to Kollpatti and 10 minutes to Sangarankoil. 11-00 Arrival at Rajapalayam. 11-0 to 11-30 Rajapalayam Functions. 11-30 to 15-30 Rest at Rajapalayam. 15-33 Departure from Rajapalayam by train. On the way platform functions at Sivakasi and 20 minutes to Virudunagar Functions. 17-53 Arrival at Thirumangalam. 17-55 to 18-45 Evening meals at Thirumangalam. Thirumangalam functions 15 minutes. 19-0 Departure from Thirumangalam by car 12 mile On the way 5 minutes to Thiruparankunram. 19-30 Arrival at Maudra. 19-30 to 20-30 Madura Functions. Halt at Madura.

26/1/34 (Fri.) Morning meals before 6-0 at Madura. 6-0 to 6-30 Morning walk. 6-30 to 8-0 Madura functions. 10-0 to 14-0 Meals and Rest at Madura. 14-0 Departure from Madura by car 50 miles. 17-0 Arrival at Karaikudi. 17-0 to 18-0 Meals at Karaikudi. 18-0 to 18-60 Karaikudi functions. 18-30 Departure from Karaikudi by car 5 miles. 18-45 Arrival at Amaravathi Pudur. Halt at Amarvathi Pudur.

ARRIVAL AT DEVAKOTTAH.

27/1/34 (Sat.) Morning meals before 6-0 at Amaravathi Pudur. 6-0 to 6-30 Morning walk. 6-30 Departure from Amaravathi Pudur by car 7 miles. 7-0 Arrival at Devakottah. 7-0 to 7-30 Devakottah Functions. 7-30 Departure from Devakottah. Visit to Nattar Harijan Area. 9-0 Arrival at Devakottah. 10-0 to 14-0 Meals and Rest at Devakottah. 14-0 Departure from Devakottah by car 30 miles. 15-30 Arrival at Sivaganga. 15-30 to 16-0 Sivaganga functions. 16-0 Departure from Sivaganga by car 11 miles. 16-45 Arrival at Paganeri. 17-0 to 18-0 Evening meals at Paganeri. 18-0 to 18-30 Paganeri functions. 19-0 Departure from Sivaganga by train.

28/1/34 (Sun.) 4-3 Arrival at Station (Dindigul). Morning meals before 6-0. 6-0 to 6-30 Dindigul functions. 6-30 Departure from Dindigul by train. On the way platform functions at Palani. 9-47 Arrival at Udumalpet. 9-50 to 10-0 Udumalpet functions. 10-0 Departure from Udumalpet by car 20 miles. 11-0 Arrival at Pollachi. 11-0 to 15-0 Meals and Rest at Pollachi. 15-0 to 15-30 Pollachi functions. 15-30 Departure from Pollachi by car 20 miles. 16-39 Arrival at Podanur. Functions at Ramkrishna Vidyalaya, 15 minutes. 17-0 to 18-0 Evening meals at Ramkrishna Vidyalaya, Podanur. 18-0 to 19-0 Coimbatore functions. Halt at Ramkrishna Vidyalaya, Podanur.

29/1/34 to 5/2/34 (Monday to Monday) Morning meals before 6-0 at Ramkrishna Vidyalaya. 6-0 to 6-30 Morning walk. 6-30 Departure from Coimbatore by car 41 miles. 10-0 Arrival at Coonoor. Halt at Coonoor.

HALT AT COONOOR.

29/1/1934 to 5/2/1934 (Both days inclusive) eight days Halt at Coonoor.

3/2/34 (Sat.) 15-0 to 16-0 Coonoor Public Meeting. 16-0 to 17-0 Visit to Harijan Quarters.

6/2/34 (Tues.) Morning meals before 6-0 at Coonoor. 6-0 to 6-30 Morning walk. 6-30 Departure by car from Coonoor 50 miles. 9-10 Arrival at Thiruppur. Car functions at Chokkampalayam 5 minutes and Thiruppur 10 minutes. 9-37 Departure from Thiruppur by train. 11-5 Arrival at Erode. 11-5 to 11-30 Erode functions. 11-30 to 15-30 Meals and rest at Erode. 15-30 Departure from Erode by car 34 miles. On the way function at Ravani and Tiruchengodu 10 minutes each. 17-0 to 18-0 Evening meals at Tiruchengodu. 18-30 Arrival at Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengodu. Halt at Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengodu.

7/2/34 (Wed.) Morning meals before 6-0. 6-0 to 6-30 Morning walk. 6-30 Departure from Gandhi Ashram by car 20 miles. 7-30 Arrival at Namakkal. 7-30 to 8-30 Namakkal functions. 8-30 Departure from Namakkal by car 30 miles. On the way 5 minutes to Rasipuram. 10-0 Arrival at Salem. 10-0 to 11-0 Salem functions. 11-0 to 16-0 Meals and rest at Salem. 16-50 Departure from Salem by train. Evening meals in train. 20-25 Arrival at Thiruppattur. Halt at Christhukula Ashram.

AT KATPADI & VELLORE.

8/2/34 (Thurs.) Morning meals before 6-0 at Christukula Ashram. 6-0 to 6-30 Morning walk. 6-30 to 6-40 Tiruppattur functions. 6-52 Departure from Tiruppattur by train. On the way platform functions at Gudiyattam. 9-50 Arrival at Katpadi. 9-50 Departure from Katpadi by car 3 miles. Katpadi functions 5 minutes. 10-0 Arrival at Vellore. 10-0 to 14-0 Rest at Vellore. 14-0 to 14-30 Vellore Functions. 14-30 Departure from Vellore by car 50 miles. On the way 5 minutes to Arni. 5 minutes to Arcot and 10 minutes to Conjeevaram. 16-30 to 17-15 Meals at Conjeevaram. 17-15 Departure from Conjeevaram by car 50 miles to Madras. On the way 30 minutes to Kodambakkam Harijan Welfare Centre. 20-47 Departure from Conjeevaram by train (for party and luggage only). (Mahatmaji will join the party at Chingleput).

9/2/34 (Fri.) Arrival at Pondicherry by train. 6-10 to 6-30 Morning meals at Pondicherry. 6-30 to 7-0 Pondicherry functions. 7-0 to 9-0 Rest at Pondicherry. 9-0 Departure by car 35 miles. On the way 10 minutes to Cuddalore. 11-0 Arrival at Port Novo. Meals at Srimati Peterson's Seva Mandir 14-26 Departure from Port Novo by train. 14-50 Arrival at Chidambaram. 15-0 to 16-0 Chidambaram functions. 17-0 to 18-0 Evening meals at Chidambram. 19-5 Departure from Chidambaram by train.

AT KARAIKAL.

1/2/45 Sat 5-48 Arrival at Karaikal. 6-0 to 7-0 Morning meals at Karaikal. 7-0 to 7-30 Karaikal functions. 7-30 Departure from Karaikal by car 12 miles. 8-0 Arrival at Negapatam. 8-0 to 8-30 Negapatam functions. 8-30 Departure from Negapatam by car 13 miles. 9-30 Arrival at Tiruvarur. 9-45 to 10-0 Tiruvarur functions. 10-0 Departure from Tiruvarur by car 33 miles. 11-30 Arrival at Kumbakonam. 11-30 to 14-30 Meals and Rest at Kumbakonam. 14-30 to 15-0 Kumbakonam functions. 15-0 Departure from Kumbakonam by car 23 miles. 16-0 Arrival at Tanjore. 16-0 to 16-30 Tanjore functions. 16-30 to 17-15 Meals at Tanjore. 17-30 Departure from Tanjore by car 30 miles. 18-30 Arrival at Trichinopoly. 18-30 to 19-30 Trichinopoly: Ladies meeting. 19-30 to 20-00 Public Meeting. 20-0 to 20-30 Meeting Harijan leaders. 20-30 to 21-0 Interviews. 22-55 Departure from Trichinopoly by train to Karnataka Province.

POSTAL ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

It is understood that a postal enquiry committee is being appointed shortly to go into the question of administrative reorganization of the department which may also lead to its economic working.

It is likely that Mr. S. P. Varma, Financial Adviser to the Posts and Telegraphs Department who was chairman of the Telegraph Enquiry Committee will be chairman of the new committee. The details of the questionnaire have not yet been settled.—A.P.

BAIL REFUSED TO FIRM PROPRIETOR

Kali Temple Burglary Sequel

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Bail applications moved on behalf of Benode Behari Dutt, the proprietor of the well-known firm of Jewellers of this city and his son, Bholanath Dutt, who were arrested on November 26 last in connection with the Dakshineswar Kali temple burglary were rejected to-day by the Sessions Judge, Alipore.

They were detained in Barrackpore Jail.

Twenty thousand worth of molten gold is reported to have been found in his shop, for which Dutt could not give any satisfactory account.—(United Press.)

Late Mr. Damri

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, January 5.

Mr. Dinsha Manekji Damri, an octogenarian resident of Rajkot, civil station, died on 3rd instant. Mr. Damri's parents came with the British forces that first established its military camp in Kathiawar. The late Mr. Damri had the opportunity of coming in contact with those early Political Agents like Brigadier General Keatinge, Col. Anderson and Sir Charles Ollivant. As oldest resident of the station he was held in very high esteem by the general public and that was evident from the number of persons that attended the funeral on the 4th morning.

SOCIALISM ONLY HOPE

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Addresses Railway Workers

PALGHAR (Thana), Jan. 7.

During the week-end Mr. Jamnadas Mehta visited Palghar, Dhanu and Bulsar and addressed the workers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, at the latter place. He also had informal meetings with Congress at Dahnu and Palghar for starting the Taluka Branches of the Democratic Swarajya Party at Palghar. Mr. Chhotalal Shroff and other members of the Party have undertaken to form a Taluka Branch and with that object to enroll at least hundred members within this month. Mr. Mehta has requested the members of the party at Dahnu and Palghar to get ready for the elections in September next and to enrol as many voters as were qualified to exercise the franchise.

PALGHAR CENTRE

At Palghar a beginning has been made by opening a centre of the Railway Union with Mr. Chhotalal Shroff in charge as Provisional Chairman and an application will be made to affiliate the centre to the Head Quarters at Bombay.

Addressing the workers at Bulsar Mr. Jamnadas Mehta emphasised the need for hard work for achieving socialism and said. "If the Ideal of peace on Earth and good-will among men is to be realised the advent of socialism is a necessary condition. The success of the world Labour movement which is commited to socialism is therefore the only hope of mankind. But this sucess will depend on enormous spade work of education and organisation of the working classes in every country. We in India have therefore an obligation to do our bit by quiet and unostentatious but none the less strenuous work.

STEEPED IN POVERTY

The Indian working classes being steeped in poverty, illiteracy more time and energy will be necessary in organising them. Then alone can they counter the reactionery forces of Capitalism."—United Press.

POONA YOUTHS FOR RESCUE OF MASSES

Progress Of League Of Socialists

The General Secretary, Young Socialist League, Poona writes:—

A general meeting of the members of the Young Socialist Leagues Poona was held on Sunday, December 24 in the office of the League in order to elect Office-bearers of the Executive Committee for the coming year. Mr. G R Inamdar the Secretary of the Provisional Committee read out the report of the activities of the league during the last two months.

The league sprung into existence as a result of the discontent prevailing amongst the radically minded youths about the present programme of the Congress. Youths increasingly felt the necessity of an economic programme, incorporating the demands of the exploited masses and as such the Young Socialist League laid stress on the socio-economic aspect of the struggle for freedom.

For the purpose of carrying on propaganda amongst the middle class intellectuals, the league is conducting a study circle for systematic study of modern political thought and economic theories.

After the Election of the Managing Committee the meeting dispersed.

Progressive Proprietary High School

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

The local Proprietary High School celebrated the Silver Jubilee on Friday and Saturday. Competitive sports were arranged on Friday in the school field near Kankariya tank.

Sir Chinubhai distributed prizes to the winners. Teachers and old students of the school presented addresses to principals Divan and Balvantray Thakar eulogising the work of the school and the principal's self-sacrifice in converting the school into a public trust.

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE

Mahatmaji has sent the following message:—

"Letter just received wish function success. Boys and girls of your school prove worthy of your labours."

Lahore, Jan. 7.—An unclaimed baby about 4 or 5 days old has been recovered from near the Cathedral on the mall. The police took possession of the baby.—(United Press.)

PITUITARY GLAND RESPONSIBLE FOR DIABETES

Chicago Doctor Assails Orthodox Theory And Finds X-Ray Treatment Successful

The State Medical Society of Chicago announced on Dec. 14, the successful treatment of diabetes and high blood pressure by carefully measured periods in the application of X-rays to the pituitary gland, as a result of experiments at the Illinois Central Hospital under the direction of Dr. James H. Hutton.

He conducted his experiments on the new principle that diabetes and high blood pressure are products of great secretional activity of the pituitary gland.

"The new principle flatly contradicts the orthodox theory and treatment based on the notion that diabetes is caused by a deficiency in gland secretions in the pancreas," said Dr. Hutton. "It is our idea that both diabetes and high blood pressure, instead of being deficiency diseases, are actually the result of over-much activity of the pituitary and the adrenals, with the pituitary probably the worst offender.

"It is also our idea that carbohydrate metabolism is controlled by a balanced mechanism consisting of the pancreas, pituitary and adenals. The fact that insulin relieves the symptoms of diabetes is no argument against the validity of the new treatment."

JHABWALA ON "NEW TIME SPIRIT"

Railwaymen Support Cawnpore Resolutions

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the G I P Railway Workers' Union a largely attended meeting of Railway workers was held at Matunga on the evening of the 5th inst. Mr. S H Jhabvala, the President of the Branch presided.

Mr. Jhabvala in opening the proceedings informed the men assembled that the old preachings about Unionism needed now a change, as a result of the new time-spirit. It required a changed angle of vision and merely uniting for the sake of benefits or merely uniting for the sake of representing greivances will not succeed. Capitalism was growing mighter day by day, as a result of the lack of militancy on the part of the workers. The new spirit of Socialism that was pervading the constitution of the new order of the world required that the masses should learn to unite. The Railway Board in its uri-monthly report stated that it has added to its profits. Then questioned the speaker why retrenchment, demotions, wage-cuts etc?

Messrs. R A Khedgikar and D L Pathak supported the resolutions passed by the A I T U C protesting against the action of the G I P Agent in refusing to recognise the Union and reinstating ex-speakers, condemning the action of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in disaffiliating the Union from the A I R Federation and also condemned the alleged action of the Works Manager Matunga in ordering recoveries of three months' increment salary with interest after three years from the workers and closing water taps in the sheds and system of payment after workshop hours. The resolutions were unanimously passed and the meeting terminated.

LESSON FOR INDIA

Austrian Recovery Campaign

The "Blue Eagle" Publicity Bureau (of Austria) has issued the following statement:

"It is a deplorable fact that in numerous far-reaching circles of the population, purchasing-power has sunken to nil or to a minimum. It is therefore all the more the duty of those who can still afford to do so, to buy, to give orders and to cover their needs.

"The fear of still worse times to come has evoked in far too many people a kind of psychosis is resulting in artificial strangling of necessities far beyond the moderate reduction of one's own personal wants.

"This condition is dangerous because it increases unemployment and is precarious for the 'saver' himself, who finally becomes his own victim. For only he who creates work for others likewise ensures work for himself. Therefore the Blue Eagle addresses the following appeal to all who can afford to do so:

"'Buy immediately! Place the necessary orders at once! Buy, if you can afford to do so, only the good and genuine! Remember that you are the member of a whole, with those welfare and misfortune you are indissolubly bound up!'"—"The Vienna Herald."

KING'S NAME IN POLITICS

Sir Stafford Cripps Explains "Foolish Outburst"

LONDON, Jan. 7.

"Amazing indiscretion," "King's name in politics", "foolish outburst," and "rash statement" are press headlines on Sir Stafford Cripps reference to the Buckingham Palace.

Sir S. Cripps (King's Counsellor) later said he did not mean Crown as that he referred to the Buckingham Palace in a general sense meaning the Crown's entourage.—Reuter.

Swadeshi Woollen Goods

(From A Correspondent)

The following extract from Mr. N. Priestman's "Principles of Woollen Spinning" will come as a surprise to many who have hitherto bought goods of foreign manufacture.

"It will come as a surprise to many people to hear that England imported 91,000,000 lb. of material (rags) for the production of shoddy in 1905, and quite double that amount is actually put into work each year.

"Of all the industries in Great Britain, it is probable that none is so purely local as is the production of shoddy. There are 906 machines at work in this country, and no less than 881 are to be found in the heavy woollen district; or, in other works in Bately and its neighbourhood. Of these machines 566 are in hands of shoddy manufacturers while 329 are returned as running in woollen factories. At one time, Bately enjoyed an entire monopoly of her curious trade. The rags of all nations came there to be treated and to be dispersed once more as new cloth to all quarters of the globe."

But to tell the truth, the shoddy manufacturers has at present spread all over the Western hemisphere. This shoddy industry is nearly a century old and yet there appears to have been no seriously tangible protest against it in those centuries. Are the wearers of this cloth ignorant of its insanitary composition? In 1840 A.D., this industry was looked upon with contempt and its product was stigmatized as 'devil's dust'. In the year 1903 a great hue and cry was raised against the manufacture of such cloth.

WOOLLEN IMPORTS.

Annual woollen imports into India total Rs. 40,000,000. And who can possibly ascertain what proportion thereof happens to belong to the class known as the 'devil's dust'? And as the manufacturers of such fabrics designate and pass them off as "woollens", it is difficult to draw an exact border-line of figure or fact as to what proportion or, how much of imported foreign woollen is pure and genuine and how much 'shoddy' or 'devils' dust'.

But modern India being a land of poverty, she can consume only the cheaper material. And hence it is easily conceivable and believable that most of her woollen imports into India must necessarily consist of 'devil's dust' or 'shoddy'. the cloth manufactured from dirty rags and rubbish mixed up together, for they are given a unique glare of refineness and supra-quality about them.

Fortunately for India, the manufacture of 'shoddy' or 'devil's dust' does not exist. Whatever woollen goods are manufactured, they are from pure wool.

The Indian Mills which is an Indian concern, have put out some really attractive flannels, tweeds, serges, blazers, blankets, rugs, lohis, pulloves, mufflers, socks, stockings and all that one needs for the cold weather.

Even Baby knows

that no soap can be so good for sensitive skins as Mysore Sandal Soap. Its fragrance and purity prevent all roughness and blemishes, leaving the skin soft, smooth and cool. . .

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1934

THE NEXT STEP

We publish elsewhere in this issue the full text of the latest statement issued by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, elaborating his recent suggestion of a Constituent Assembly to decide the communal and constitutional problems confronting the country. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago, in view of various communal bodies and leaders professing to represent and advancing different demands for their respective communities, Pundit Jawaharlal suggested that the real interests of any community could be best ascertained at a Constituent Assembly convened under adult or nearly adult franchise. He added that he would not mind if any religious community chose its own representatives from among its own members on such a franchise; and he gave an assurance in advance that he would unreservedly accept the demands urged by these representatives for their communities. The Pundit's suggestion was in fact a challenge to the communalist leaders and organisations to justify their representative capacity. It was promptly endorsed by Mahatma Gandhi himself, who had long before given an assurance that he would accept 'in toto' the unanimous or nearly unanimous demands of the principal minority communities.

Challenge Not Accepted

It did not suit the extreme communalist leaders to accept the Pundit's challenge. Some of them accepted it with reservations and a few misrepresented it, trying to make out that in the absence of what they regarded as the obvious impossibility of convening at present a Constituent Assembly on adult franchise or anything approaching it, the present Legislative Councils were the only practicable substitute for the Constituent Assembly. But Pundit Jawaharlal now makes it clearer than he did before that a popularly elected Constituent Assembly "can have nothing in common with the sham and lifeless Councils and Assemblies imposed on us by an alien authority."

Inconvenient Questions

Now, for various reasons it may be a pretty long time before a true Constituent Assembly can be convened. But meanwhile the mischievous communalist propaganda is going on briskly and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru admits that some Nationalists themselves are being duped by such propaganda. In this connection not the least of the services which Pandit Jawaharlal has rendered to the country is frankly and boldly to address certain home-truths to certain Congressmen themselves who aught to be above reproach. He says:

"It is an undoubted fact that many a Congressman has almost unconsciously partly succumbed to it (communalism) and tried to reconcile his nationalism with this narrow and rs-actionary creed. A real appreciation of its true nature would demonstrate that there can be no common ground between the two. They belong to different species. It is time that Congressmen and others who have flirted with Hindu or Muslim or Sikh or any other communalism should understand this position and make their choice. No one can have it both ways, and the choice lies between political and social progress and stark reaction." How then is communalist propaganda to be counteracted? The Pundit rightly suggests that it can be best counteracted by "a diversion of interest from the myths that have been fostered and have grown up round the communal question to the realities." He points out that the various demands of the communalists are not only politically reactionary but do not touch the real and urgent economic needs of the hungry masses. Referring to the communalists, he says:

"What do they propose should be done in industry and agriculture? What land laws do they suggest? What is to happen to the debt of the agricultural classes? Is it to be liquidated or merely toned down, or is it to remain? What of unemployment? Do they believe in the present capitalist order of society or do they think in terms of a new order? These are a few odd questions that arise and an answer to them, as well as to other similar questions will enlighten us as to the true inwardness of the claims and demands of the communalists. Even more so I think will the masses be enlightened, if the answers manage to reach them. The Muslim masses are probably even poorer than the Hindu masses, but the "Fourteen Points" say nothing about these poverty-stricken Muslims. The Hindu communalists also lay all their stress on the preservation of their own vested interests and ignore their own masses."

Prepare The Ground

We do not believe that the communalists will or can answer these questions satisfactorily to the very masses whom they profess to represent. But hurling inconvenient questions at communalists will not suffice to counteract their mischievous propaganda. Nor can the Nationalists afford to wait passively and indefinitely for a true Constituent Assembly to settle the communal question. Pundit Jawaharlal very pertinently points out that there is but one real difficulty in the way of a true Constituent Assembly and that is "the presence and dominance of an outside authority, that is, the British Government." The difficulty will cease to exist if Britain is sincere in her desire to do the right and just thing by India and that right and just thing, obviously, is to let India determine her own constitution. Pundit Jawaharlal says further:

"So long as this dominance continues, no real Constituent Assembly can meet or function. So that an essential preliminary is the development of sufficient strength in the nation to be able to enforce the will of the Indian people."

It follows that in order to develop sufficient strength the nation needs the full co-operation of its various component communities. To insure such co-operation some workable, even if tentative, adjustment of communal claims is necessary as far as representative a conference as is possible in the present circumstances. We wish Pundit Jawaharlal could help to convene such a conference both for the purpose of achieving such communal settlement and also for devising the best means of developing sufficient national strength.

Realist Or Fatalist ?

Between London and Karachi Mr. M. R. Jayakar—whom we welcome back to India—has somewhat changed in his opinions. In his interview with the London correspondent of the "Hindu" he had decided to await the fate of the Bill in Parliament before "pronouncing on" the White Paper scheme. In Karachi he expressed his confident belief that the scheme would not be "whittled down." What remains now for Mr. Jayakar is to say what exactly the scheme is in relation to his ideal of "Full Dominion Status." Mr. Jayakar has been continuously and intimately connected with the Constitutional work in London. He ought to know—and confess clearly—the virtues and vices of the White Paper.

It seems to us that Mr. Jayakar has changed slightly in another respect also. In London he was thinking in terms of the workability or otherwise of the scheme. Karachi has provided him with "a lever with which to advance" towards the Indian position as regards the White Paper. He now thinks in terms of the possibility of changing the White Paper. He is quite pleased with the project of holding an All-Party Conference. He "was of the opinion that a demand to the British public and the House of Commons by accredited representatives from India was bound to produce marvellous effect." He even regards Mahatma Gandhi as "the greatest national asset without whose support no scheme of reforms could be successfully worked." All this is very welcome, especially the reference to "accredited representatives" and Mahatma Gandhi. But what if "the marvellous effect" is not produced" and the scheme of reforms" is, therefore, deprived of the support of Gandhiji? Will Mr. Jayakar, in that case, refuse to accept and work the unworkable or will he try to "deliver the goods" notwithstanding Gandhiji? In other words, will Mr. Jayakar remain a "realist" only or will he also become a fatalist?

CHANGING RUSSIA

Era Of Prosperity

(From Our Own Correspondent).

MOSCOW, Nov. 23.

The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, the heroes of the Five-Year Plan, have finally found the proletarian markets filled with commodities and victuals. This winter is the first winter, since the last days of the NEP (New Economic Policy of 1927) that one can drop into a shop and buy white bread, sausages, or sugar in unrestricted quantities, though to be sure, at considerable high prices.

The era of prosperity, which has actually begun here, was not the result simply of good luck. There are many good reasons for the bringing about of this new happy period: the good harvest; better collection of the grain; the success of collecteivisation, which is no longer an experiment, but a system based on a strong foundation; the appearance on the markets of home manufactured goods—the first products of the light industries raised under the First-Five-Year Plan, the popularity of the new system among the peasants and workers.

Such are the impressions, not to be ignored by a man who has passed a good thirteen years in the land of great experiments.

Soviet Patriotism.

A new thing, in this country, is the growth of the so-called "Soviet Patriotism," which is taking the place of the previous "Communistic Enthusiasm." This was emphasised by the population on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the Soviet regime, when over two millions demonstrated in the streets of Moscow alone. This new feeling of patriotism spread throughout the country, when news of the recognition of the Soviet Union by the U.S.A. reached here. Every little room in Moscow presented a pleasant scene with enthusiastic citizens exchanging toasts to the Soviet Regime, to Litvinoff and even to the "Capitalist President Roosevelt."

If one had a chance to listen to the discussions in any of the youth clubs, one would undoubtedly hear such sentiments voiced: "The world can no longer ignore us as a great country and a great political, economic and military power. It is for this reason that France and other European powers are seeking friendship with us; why America recognizes us; why Japan would not dare to make war on us."

Most of the people, formerly so pessimistic about the policy of the Soviet Union, are now beginning to alter their views. They say, now: "We are for the Soviet because it is opposed to war." Without doubt, in the near future, these same people will be saying that they are with the Soviet because the Soviet satisfies their wants.

As I have already mentioned, commodities are beginning to flood the markets. In regards to this, it must be born in mind that the "Collective farmers" are not yet permitted to sell their surplus commodities, since all of them have not, as yet, fulfilled their quota of grain delivery to the Government. When these surplus commodities will be brought to the open market, the situation will be radically changed. The ration system will cease to be used and with its cessation will disappear all the dissatisfaction and complaints of the populace.

Monetary Reform.

Since the markets have become so lively the money shortage is being felt, because, parallel with the improvement of the market, a well-worked money reform is under way. The population finds its money disappears very fast now. Therefore it must look to new ways for the increase of its earnings. This can be done only by more intensive work, thus turning out a greater number and better quality of goods. Such is the present pay system: to each according to the quality and quantity of his work. This same economic formula, which hitherto was not strictly felt in application, gives a strong stimulus to industry, bringing about, as it will, increased quantity and quality of production.

The New Plan.

The world will hear many an astonishing piece of news when the Communist Party will hold its 17th Congress in Moscow. It is predicted that the most important item for discussion will be the great change planned in Second Five-Year Plan. It is expected that the number of the new Construction Schemes will be more than doubled. This will, undoubtedly, open up vast possibilities for the foreign countries covering to the imports of the Soviet Union. It is understood that the majority of orders will be placed with those countries which advance favourable credit arrangements and create a smooth political atmosphere.

THE INDIAN MUSALMANS

(BY M. ASAF ALI).

I

The entire numerical strength of men and women of various nationalities throughout the world, who profess Islam is estimated at 300 million. Through the northern half of Africa, the fringe of eastern Europe and the west and middle of Asia there runs a continuous belt, the population of which is almost entirely Muslim. Some eighty million who are more or less scattered in different parts reside in India, and about sixty million are in Indonesia. Another one hundred and sixty million are scattered in Africa, Europe and Asia. Although the Moroccans, the Algerians, the Libyans or the Berbers, the Tunisians and the Tripolitans, the Egyptians, the Sudanese, the Abyssinians and the Arabs are all bound together by the common ties of the same faith and the same language, they are as distinctive in their national outlook as the French, the Italians and the Germans. Again the Persians and the Afghans speak the same language, but no Persian would be happy under Afghan rule and "vice versa." The Turks of Turkey and the Turks of Turkestan are as far apart as the Kirghis, the Tajiks and the Uzbeks from the Arabs; while the Chinese Muslims are a people apart from other Muslim nations.

JUST INDIANS AND NO MORE.

The Arab, Persian, Afghan, Turkish and Moghul Muslims, who came to India more than four or five centuries ago, have long forgotten the languages which their great grandmothers spoke, and have evolved another language which is common to them and the native Musalmans and the non-Muslim Indians, and they have become as much Indian by nationality as the Pickts, Danes, Normans, Saxons and men of many other nationalities, including the Jews, have become English, and who are wholly indistinguishable in any respect from the true and aboriginal inhabitants of England. In fact each wave of non-Indians, professing Islamic faith, after pouring into India was absorbed by the vast sea of humanity which had existed here before their arrival and fought new invaders who were of the same faith with even greater ferocity than did the Hindus, and never yielded an inch of ground without much carnage. It is nearly thirteen centuries since the Arab Muslims first came to Gujerat, nearly seven to eight centuries since Afghans and Turks first actually settled in India, and it is more than four centuries since the Moghuls adopted India as their home, and it is now perfectly futile for any of these Indians to claim any, but the Indian nationality, for none of the countries which were the homelands of their forbears, centuries ago, would recognize them as other than Indians. They would be looked upon by Muslims of other countries as members of a subject nation, if they remain a subject race, and freemen, if they are so. The Indian Musalman, who claims kinship with the Arabs, the Persians, the Moghuls or the Afghans, who belong to free or semi-free countries, on the strength of the past and faded association which is centuries old, insults both his own ancestors and the nationalities in whose reflected glory he loves to shine. An Indian Afghan, who belongs to a subject country, speaks a language which is unintelligible to a free Afghan, and lives a life which would be alien to the mode of life in Afghanistan, would make himself ridiculous by claiming kinship with true Afghans of the Trans-Frontier country. Similarly Indian Musalmans who pride themselves on having come of Arab, Persian, Turkish or Moghul stock, reduce themselves to mockery if they believe for a moment that they are distinguishable from other Indians in any other country. Among themselves they may and many still claim these distinctions; but they are wholly valueless, for they can confer on them no advantage either in India or other countries. In fact in both non-Muslim and Muslim countries all Indians, whatever their stock, race or faith are just Indians and no more. There are a very few exceptional cases in which individual Indian Musalmans have gone to some Muslim countries and have settled there and have been treated equally. So did some other Indians, and many of them have gone and settled in America and have done well there. But if a cargo of some millions or hundreds of thousands or only thousands were to discharge itself in any of these countries, new immigration laws would be made to stop the inflow, and, perhaps, measures would be adopted to repatriate them.

LESSON OF HISTORY

History holds a lesson for Indian Musalmans, which they cannot afford to overlook. Every Muslim invader, who came to India, when successful, naturally

(Continued on next page)

They Are Just Indians And No More

FRANKLY SPEAKING

DICTATORSHIP FOR BRITAIN..

There is no doubt that Sir Stafford Cripp's latest speech will produce "a noisy aftermath." There will be loud indignant and also alarmed shrieks of "Revolution," although the people to shriek the loudest would have little objection to "revolution" if it were led by Sir Oswald Mosley. But Sir Stafford has not chosen his time ill. He has spared the electorate—and his own cause—an eve-of-the-Election bombshell and given it an opportunity to discuss and understand all the issues involved in his challenge to the House of Lords and capitalist domination over Britain. That there will be grim and strenuous opposition to Sir Stafford's proposals is, as we say, undoubted. But the dangers from "respectables" of his own party are, paradoxically enough, even greater than from others.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

We cordially endorse the appeal issued by His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) and several others for financial support to the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Indian Women's University. This University, founded by Prof. D. K. Karve seventeen years ago, is the only institution of its kind in the country, giving secondary and higher education suited to Indian women's requirements through the medium of the mother tongue. That it has supplied a keenly felt want is evident from the fact that the University is at present conducting four colleges at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bombay and Poona and sixteen high schools at important centres like Hyderabad (Sind), Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Bombay, Poona, Hyderabad (Deccan), Satara, Belgaum, ec. The total number of girls receiving education in the University is above 2,500.

THE COUNTRY'S DUTY.

It is much to be regretted, however, that this worthy institution is at present suffering from severe financial stringency. Its total annual expenditure is about Rs. 70,000; and even after practising every possible economy, there is said to be an annual deficit of about Rs. 30,000. It is unnecessary just at present to account for this huge deficit. But it is necessary to state that the position is due to no fault whatsoever of the University. Indeed, the self-sacrifice of Prof. Karve and his colleagues in conducting it is beyond all praise. It is a pity that at the advanced age of 75 years he should have to go about all over the country and abroad begging for funds to maintain this precious national institution. The signatories to the present appeal have proposed that the proceeds in response to it should be handed over in the form of a purse, for the use of the University, to Prof. Karve on the occasion of the celebration of his 76th birthday on the 18th April next. We earnestly hope there will be a generous and prompt response to the appeal from the whole country.

BROADCASTING IN VILLAGES.

If wishing could be having, Col. Hardinge's scheme for broadcasting in rural India should be a great and immediate success. It is said that the scheme is sponsored by the Indian Village Welfare Association and that Sir Malcolm Hailey is much interested in it. In brief it provides for a large number of small transmitting stations in districts covering an area of probably 2000 square miles each. And within that area the people will be spoken to in their own dialect and with regard to their special needs. We are not yet told the financial cost of the scheme and whether any Government or Local Board is prepared to undertake it. It may, however, be tried in some selected districts, and it will no doubt be, as Col. Hardinge expects, a potent means of mass education "in the broader sense of the word."

Press Views

In Whose Interests ?

A Reuter's message states that Lancashire opinion is that the difference of 200 million yards between the 1932-33 imports of Japanese piecegoods and the future restricted imports under the Indo-Japanese agreement should be the subject of discussion between Lancashire and Indian textile representatives. We do not see why it should be. The Indian cotton mills can easily manufacture this quantity. We would like to know if the negotiations were carried on solely in Indian interests, or in the interest of Lancashire also. The benefit of the agreement should accrue entirely to the Indian industry which was hit hard by the Japanese competition. What right has Lancashire to have a share of it? —"Leader."

Mr. Jinnah's Opportunity

We welcome Mr. Jinnah on his return to India after prolonged absence. His presence has rekindled the hope in the public mind that a way will be found for inaugurating a new era of communal harmony. No sane man has ever believed that the communal problem of India can be satisfactorily solved in London. The heart of the people is sound, and if only they are given a correct lead the restoration of cordial relations between the two great communities may not yet be an impossible task. But once the preposterous Communal Award becomes an integral part of the constitution the last hope of communal harmony will vanish leaving the Britishers to boast that their presence here is indispensable in order to compose our differences.—"Advance."

Will They ?

Of the 3,600 million yards of mill-made cloth which India consumes, as much as 3,200 million yards were produced by Indian mills in 1932. And now that 400 million yards will be imported from Japan, there is no quota that we can allot to Lancashire, without restricting production of Indian mills. India cannot buy more cloth from any foreign country without harming her own industry, and as Lancashire is unwilling to guarantee purchase of Indin cotton, the case seems to be complete for dropping the idea of negotiations with Lancashire altogether. But since the Government of India have to take their orders from Lancashire via Whitehall, how can they be expected to do what is so obviously to the benefit of the country they are administering?—"Hindustan Times."

Tete-a-Tete

On our behalf—all right on yours also—we extend a cordial and enthusiastic welcome to Mr. M. R. Jayakar on the occasion of his home-coming.

We are delighted to learn that he enjoyed the journey by air and regards it "a most interesting experience". It must have been, after living motionless in the air for eight months. And it is such a relief that he is back to India and earth without any mishap.

* * * *

By the way it seems that some of his countrymen have been ungrateful and callous enough to give him pain. They must apologise to Mr. Jayakar and compensate for his-er-pain.

* * * *

It must have been unbearable. Almost the first thing that he did on landing at Karachi was to give expression to it. "Mr. Jayakar" we read, "was deeply pained to observe the tendency in some quarters to speak of Gandhiji in disparaging terms. Such criticisms were exploited by the enemies of India—abroad."

* * * *

We sympathise with poor pained Mr. Jayakar. We entirely agree that tongue is the very devil. Of course it would have been quite a different matter if the tendency had been confined to actions "disparaging" to Gandhiji. They would not have been exploited by the enemies of India abroad. Mr. Jayakar made sure of it by hard work during the last two years.

* * * *

The Governor of Madras has inaugurated an Association to promote amateur boxing in South India. It is expected that immediately on assuming charge as acting-Governor-General, his Excellency will open a parent association at Delhi.

The programme to mark the inauguration will be,

Bhai Farmananda v. Maulana Shafi Daudi.
Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar v. Mr. M. C. Raja.
Sir Harry Haig v. Mr. Gaya Prasada Singh.
Sir George Schuster v. Mr. B. A. Puri.
Sir Fazli Husain v. Sir Abdur Rahim.
(if available)
Sir Hari Singh Gour v. Mr. K. C. Neogy.

* * * *

Sir Md. Yakub, being unfortunately out of training, will be unable to participate.

The concluding feature of the programme will be an exhibition of solo boxing by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer with a shadow preferably of his former self.

* * * *

Coroner Athavle's fiery prejudice against Primus stoves may, we fear, hurt him. It is all very well to denounce these stoves. But the estimable gentleman has started playing with another fire, boycott of foreign goods. He must know that references to it come under the law of the land.

* * * *

"A Postal Inquiry Committee is being appointed shortly to go into the question of administrative reorganisation of the department which may also lead to its economic working."

The committee need not waste time and money, travelling about the country and making elaborate researches into reports accounts, budgets and so on, to arrive at the only possible answer to the "question": reduce the number of peons and clerks, cut down the salaries of the survivors and retrench the work that the "sweaters" on the top have to perform.

* * * *

Hindu Sabha leaders of Bengal have issued a manifesto calling for "a united protest" by Bengal Hindus before it is "too late".

Time, we admit, is short but it isn't too short for a succession of united protests like the one at Geneva before settling down to the final "united protest" by accepting the White Paper of which the award is a part.

* * * *

Sir Stafford Cripps ought to know that the Lords die hard and the "City of London" flies fast. Between them they will yet save the "old country" from "going to dogs". The former will continue to stand, guard over the liberties of England with their usual Bull-dog determination while the latter will rescue it from wreck and ruin by patriotically shooing capital out of London to New York, Paris, Berlin and Rome.

Won't Cripps look silly then?

Readers' Views

ANOTHER TEST FOR BOMBAY

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—The soundness of the suggestion made in yesterday's issue of your paper that one more Test Match be played in Bombay will, I think, be generally recognized. No city in India evinces so profound an interest in sports, especially in cricket, as Bombay; no city is so generous in its appreciation of real talent. When Calcutta, despite its larger population, has failed to rise to the occasion, and has required exhortations to attend the matches in greater numbers, would it be surprising if, Madras proved even more unresponsive and if the attendance at the matches in that city were to be so meagre as to be totally unworthy of a great and important international contest?

But in Bombay there are cricket lovers whose name is legion. If any proof were needed of this incontestable fact, it was furnished by the huge crowds that had to return disappointed owing to the inordinately heavy rush during the recent First Test. Bombay is the Mecca of Indian cricket, and it must be given the opportunity of witnessing another Test.—Yours, etc.

B. U. RAO.

Shiromani Akali Dal

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a report of the United Press, published in your esteemed paper, on January 4, under the caption of "Sikh Schism To continue." As an executive member of the Shiromani Akalidal, I have personal knowledge of each and everything. The facts given in the report are baseless and self-devised. Concerning the newly founded impartial organisatiin known as the Guru Sewak Sabha, I should like to make it quite clear that no attempt has been made by this organisation in the direction of seeking compromise between the two parties of the Sikhs. Moreover there is not a single soul in the Sikh community, who can demand the dismemberment of the Shiromani Akalidal, the unofficial organisation of five million strong Sikhs.

Further more, that is the only Society which has a glorious past and can hope for a magnificent future. Yours, etc.

ISHAR SINGH.
MAJHAIL,

Bombay.

Relief To Released Volunteers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is more than five months that the work of the relief of released Congress volunteers was undertaken. Thanks to the munificence of the Bombay public, a sum of rupees five thousand in cash and kind was collected. For more than 3 months nearly 100 volunteers were being fed every day in the Volunteers' Camp. More than 100 volunteers were sent to their homes, some to long distances as far as Colombo, Tuticorin, Peshawar, Karachi, Kutch, Madras, Madura, Delhi, Allahabad, Calcutta, etc. Nearly 400 volunteers were given a new start in life with the monetary help given by the committee ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 50 each volunteer.

It is with regret that we have to appeal again to the public for more funds. It is roughly estimated that a sum of Rs. 3,000 more is required for the prisoners who are daily being released or who have to be released in the near future. The committee at present has no funds in hand for the relief. Under the circumstances, I am reluctantly compelled to appeal to the ever generous public to contribute the above amount and send it to the secretaries or the treasurer.—Yours, etc.,

JAMIAT SINGH,
Camp in charge,
Released Volunteers Committee.
Jer Mahal,
Bombay, January 5.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On the 3rd instant, the "Times of India" wrote a leaderette in connection with the Indian Merchants' Chamber. I felt that it was full of misstatements and was likely to create a false impression on the minds of its readers. I, therefore, on the 4th instant sent the accompanying letter to the editor of the "Times of India" which has not been published so far. I now send you the said letter with a request to publish it in your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.,

K. C. DESAI.

The Editor, "Times of India",
BOMBAY.

Sir,

In a leaderette in your issue of the 3rd instant on the "Indian Merchants' Chamber", you have observed that "notwithstanding a membership of 500 strong the Chamber's claim to speak for the Indian business community in Bombay as a whole has been repeatedly called in question in recent years". You then proceed to say that "this has been due solely to the tendency on the part of successive Executive Committees which have not been truly representative of commercial and industrial interests in the city to import political bias in the Chamber's affairs." May I point out in this connection that the Executive Committee for the year 1932 was formed entirely by Seth Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji who was given a blank cheque for the purpose by both the sections of the Chamber? Surely Seth Mathuradas Vissanji is not classed among the extremists and the Committee formed by him was regarded as 'truly representative' of all the commercial and industrial interests. The Committee again for the year 1933 was formed entirely by Sir Manmohandas Ramji, who was also given a blank cheque for the purpose by both the sections of the Chamber in the interests of peace and harmony. The Committee thus for 1933 was practically nominated by him and was representative of all the commercial and industrial interests of the city. You will not consider him as an extremist who nominated merely extremists and irresponsible people to the Committee. Thus for two years practically there has been no election. This shows how the different sections in the Chamber wanted peaceful and harmonius working and gave blank powers to Seth Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji and Sir Manmohandas Ramji to form their own committees.

In the second paragraph of the same leaderette you write that "if Sir Manmohandas and others of his way of thinking have not so far formed another Chamber it is due solely to the hope that it is possible to bring the present institution back to prudent paths." Sir Manmohandas Ramji was reported to have stated to your representative the other day that he did not want to form another Chamber as he was the father of this institution, and yet you are now attributing in your leaderette this intention to him which is unfair and unjust. The fact is that the general body of the Chamber including the constituent associations do not see eye to eye with certain gentlemen who were erstwhile leaders of the mercantile community. These gentlemen themselves know this and on occasions when the Committee disagrees with them they instead of consulting the general body only threaten to resign and also threaten to create a rival Chamber. The Commitee of the Chamber is entirely representative and the general body though it meets every quarter has never called this fact in question. I hope that you will, in the interest of fairness, publish this letter, which is meant to correct some of the observations made in your above leaderette.

Yours, etc.,
(Sd.). K. C. DESAI.

RELEASE LAHORE DETENUS.

AMRITSAR, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Akali Jatha of Jandiala was held under the presidentship of Sardar Fauja Singh of Bhattike.

Two resolutions were passed, first urging upon the Government to release Baba Nand Singh, a prisoner of 1914-15 Lahore Conspiracy Case, who is now on hunger-strike in Multan Central Jail since last six months and the second to remove restrictions imposed on Baba Basakha Singh, President of the Sikh Political Prisoners' Aid Society, who, on account of being interned in his village, could not arrange treatment of his serious ailment.

14 PERSONS ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED GAMBLING

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Jan. 3.

Mr. Iqbal Husain, the City Supdt. assisted by a Sub-Inspector and 20 constables proceeded to a place about 6 miles off from Saugor and conducted a successful raid on a party of alleged gamblers while they were engaged in an open air play.

The police party under cover of darkness and taking advantage of a big Banniyan tree stealthily approached the busy players and surprised them all from different directions and arrested 14 persons on 30th Dec. at 9 p.m. Of the arrested persons some of them it is stated belong to good families and are well to do merchants of Garakoto, while one is a clerk of a pleader.

The police have now in their possession about 200/ Rs. coupters, new shawals, clothings, and other articles. All the arrested persons were then escorted to the City Kotwali and later on were released on bail.

THE INDIAN MUSALMANS

(Continued from previous page)

distributed favours among his followers, and was always resisted by Musalmans who had been in power before him. In the first instance there is no question of a new Muslim Power conquering India, but if, for the sake of argument such a contingency were possible, the Indian Musalman would remain the under-dog and his subjection would undergo no changes. The international situation to-day has made it impossible for any Muslim Power in the world or any combination of them to make new conquests. It would be more than enough if they could maintain their position or attain their own freedom. England is the one great Power of the west that counts the largest number of Muslim subjects under her rule, and to maintain her supremacy she is obliged to have her finger in every Muslim pie. Her rule over different Muslim countries assumes different names. If it is a protectorate in one country, it is a mandate in another; the nominal freedom of the third country is mocked by an army of occupation, and in a fourth her rule is known as a sphere of influence. Other European Powers are also interested, in Muslim States, but to a lesser degree. France and Italy have large slices of Muslim territories under their rule, and their eyes are roving over others. Indonesia with sixty million Musalman subjects is a Dutch possession. The whole of Africa is parcelled out among European powers, whereas the whole of America (both North and South) and Australia, and almost all the islands big and small with few exceptions are in the possession of the western Powers. In Asia, Turkey in the west, and Japan in the east, are the two great independent countries, and Persia, and Afghanistan too, are also free and independent. Such freedom as some of the other Asiatic Muslim States can boast of is held as a hostage at the sufference of the European Powers. The inflamed imagination of some poets may dream all sorts of wonderful happenings, but pan-Islamism in the sense of a combination of Muslim Powers for the purpose of new conquests is a veritable myth. Every country has to solve its own problems and every nation must shape out its own destiny. England's naval requirements, and her air routes compel her to maintain her hegemony over Muslim countries.

(To Be Continued)

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne lunched with the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain and Lady Hidayatallah at the Willingdon Sports Club.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lely and Miss Lely dined at Government House.

MADRAS, January 7.

H. E. the Governor accompanied by Lady Beatrix Stanley left Madras this evening on a visit to Calcutta, and a tour of the Ganjam district. After a tour of the Ganjam district, the party will arrive in Calcutta on January 12, and then return to Ganjam again. The Governor will be back in Madras on January 22.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer returned to Madras this afternoon and will proceed to Trivandrum this evening.
this evening.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

LAWYERS' DEMONSTRATION.

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, January 7.

Over 250 angry lawyers held a demonstration outside the Palais Justice, signed a petition that lawyers be barred from practising while they are Members of Parliament.

WINDJAMMER'S RECORD.

(Special Cable.)

ADELAIDE, January 7.

The record trip for a windjammer from Hamburg to Australia which stood for 15 years' was broken by 'Padua' which put in at Wellaroo after a journey of 66 days. The previous record was held by the French boat 'Crillon.'

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS

PARIS, Jan.7.

According "Le Matin," M. Dalimier refused to resign and the Chautemps cabinet is expected to resign to-morrow and will be reconstituted under M. Chautemps.—Reuter's Special.

GENL. DU BAIL DEAD

PARIS, Jan.7.

General Du Bail died at the age of 82. He was mainly responsible for checking the first German onslaught towards Paris, and ordered the troops to attack every morning despite higher orders advising retreat behind Moselle. He, later, accepted in the semi-disgrace command of the Paris defence army.—Reuter's Special.

SIR M. LAMPSON REACHES PORT SAID

PORT SAID, Jan. 7.

Sir Miles Lampson, the new High Commissioner arrived on board the "Ranchi" and was greeted aboard by representatives of King Fuad and the British authorities.

Sir Miles Lampson, accompanied by his niece and two daughters, went ashore and was received by the Governor, the Canal Jone Egyptian officials, British and foreign notables. He is dinning at the British Consulate and will go to Cairo by a special train to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

EUROPEANS BOMBED

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 7.

Mr. M. F. Cleary, the Police Superintendent, Chittagong, was slightly injured in the hand, when four Hindu youths are alleged to have bombed Europeans watching a cricket match at 5-30 this afternoon. One of the alleged assailants was, however, killed on the spot, two were severely wounded, while the fourth person was arrested.

It is stated that three bombs were thrown, two of which failed to explode. Live bombs and a revolver were recovered from the assilants. One assailant, it is alleged, has since been identified as an armoury raid absconder.—A. P.

LIQUOR LICENCEES AND QUOTAS.

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, January 7.

There is reason to believe that the quotas accorded to the United States for three months' from January to March 1934, which generally represent only 25 per cent of the previous allowances, will shortly be increased. It is possible there be no official announcement owing to repercussions on trade relations with other countries, notably Britain, but licences will merely be issued in excess of the quota.

The American Embassy has, however, stated it will not be satisfied unless increase in the quota is definite and official.

MAHARAJA OF DEWAS UNDERTAKES PENANCE

(Continued from page 1.)

out that the Maharaja had been misinformed, and the worship was being carried on as usual. The communique added that the question of alienations was under examination, and the extent to which it might be necessary to reduce any grants in order to prevent undue dissipations of State revenue was under consideration.

COMMUNIQUE REFUTED.

State circles now refute the communique, adding that it is based on incomplete local information. They vouch for the truth of their information regarding alienations affecting the inherent interests of the ruler guaranteed by Treaty.

It is emphasised that the Maharaja drew a meagre fixed allowance of Rs. 3,500 a month, before he left the State, for his present residence.

The probable duration of his penance cannot be ascertained at present.

DR. JOSHI'S BULLETIN.

Dr. Joshi, the house srgeon to the Maharaja of Dewas, has issued the following bulletin:—

"This is the 12th day of the penance of fasting, and the condition of His Highness is getting alarmingly weak while in the absence of the necessary assurance from the Paramount Power to enable him to cessse it, it further duration is obviously uncertain. The communique of 3rd January from Delhi in connection with the three religious 'samasthans'—the estates are traditionally and inseparably connected with the State and with His Highness in particular—is apparently based on incomplete local information. But the communique is positive of disturbance in all the alienations concerned affecting the important members of the ruling family and others closely connected, who are now staying with His Highness.

"INHERENT RIGHT & CLAIM OF RULER."

The alienation vitally affects the prime factor in the whole Dewas affair, namely, the domestic situation which was settled and for many years has been the cherished and inherent right and claim of the ruler. Thus the certainty of unmolested continuance of the arrangement with the holy services and worship, based on permanently and fully dedicated landed estates, is insecure while the present system of administration by temporary control continues.

This has naturally aggravated the unsatisfactory condition of His Highness' health."—A. P.

APPEAL AGAINST LIFE SENTENCE

Echo Of Fight Between Pathan Factions In High Court

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

(By Mail)

An echo of the riot between two Pathan factions of village Bori Khel in the District of Mianwali in which guns and other deadly weapons were used, as a result of which one Pathan was killed, was recalled to-day at the Lahore High Court when the appeals of Zabbarkhan and eleven others, the first named of whom had been sentenced to death, and the others to transportation for life, were heard by Mr. Justice Currie and Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid.

According to the prosecution there was long standing enmity between two factions of Pathans owing to several reasons, one of them being the murder of a man of one faction some 25 years back. In this connection nineteen Pathans, including Zabberkhan, armed with guns, pistols and other deadly weapons, marched to house of Khalasakhan (deceased) late in the afternoon. The deceased, on getting information about this bolted the doors of his house from inside and went on to the roof so that he might hide himself in some neighbours house. While he was crossing the roof of one of his neighbours one of the accused fired at him, as a result of which a bullet pierced the skull and he fell on to the floor. Some of the accused then climbed to the roof and stabbed him with spears. Nineteen persons were arrested two of whom died before the trial. Five were acquitted and the remaining twelve were convicted.

Arguments were still proceeding when the court rose for the day.—A.P.I.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

SUNDAY.

Every Radio fan in Bombay is called upon to pay a licence fee of Rs. 10 before having a wireless set installed in his premises. Against this no one could have a grouse, but the average citizen, who has the misfortunte to reside as a neighbour to a Radio fan, makes a greater sacrifice. Almost eighty per cent of the wireless sets in the city need overhauling and attention. The hideous sounds that emanate from some of these instruments will make well-known singers and other musicians blush. The writer has had to contend with this annoyance for a considerable length of time, and on inquiries made it was learnt that the license makes no provision for the maintaining of a set which will not be a public nuisance.

Many restaurants and cafes have also recently installed Wireless Sets in their premises to entertain their patrons. With a very few exceptions, the rest could easily be classed as an annoyance rather than a pleasure to the listener.

It is to be regretted that the authorities should be so unmindful of this nuisance and no measures should have so far been devised to meet this situation.

Fortnight Of Conference

The last fortnight has been one of intense activity in the city of Bombay. It could be described as a period of Conferences, which brought together many eminent men in most walks of life and from different parts of country. No less than eight Conferences were held, a wide variety of subjects discussed, and important decisions reached, which, if put into practice, it is hardly necessary to say, will lead to the betterment of the people.

For instance, the eloquent appeal of Dr. Ansari to the medical profession, to go out to the villages and carry on a war against disease and death in a spirit of renunciation, if responded to even to a modest degree, will lead to the alleviation of the suffering of thousands of villagers.

The cause of Swadeshi will recieve momentum in the event of the workers of Swadeshi, who assembled in Bombay last week, showing a determination to translate their words into action.

The scientists, who met in a conclave and whose deliberations are not yet over, have contributed a tremendous volume of literature on scientific subjects. All the scientific truths repeated from the platform of the Science Congress may not be intellegible to everyone but it is not quite far from truth to say that even the layman has been able to acquire a little knowledge of the Universe and its mysteries.

A Popular Magistrate

The announcement in the last "Government Gazette" that Mr. Oscar Brown will continue to work as Additional Presidency Magistrate till 23rd March next is the harbinger of another announcement which will be subsequently made of his permanent appointment as sixth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, in place of Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, going on long leave prior to retirement. Mr. Brown has endeared himself as an impartial Magistrate both to the litigants and advocates practising before him. For the last few years he has worked as Additional Presidency Magistrate on several occasions and he once acted as a Secretary of the Strike Enquiry Committee. Mr. Jungalwala rose from the lowest rung. Having started his life as a teacher in the Elphinstone High School, and then as Interpreter in the Police Court he made his way to the bench by perseverance and industy.

Divided Labour

The split in the Labour ranks of Bombay has of late been the cause of deplorable scenes. With four different Labour groups which are constanly at logger-heads, claiming to lead the workers and protecting their interests, the poor mill operative is utterly at a loss to understand under which banner he should throw in his lot. This has led to the dwindling of the membership of some of the Unions but the strife between the parties continues. The rivalry which exists was markedly evidenced at the Labour meetings held recently when rival sections came to blows and pandemonium prevailed necessitating sometimes the intervention of the police. Meanwhile, the legion of the unemployed continues to swell and the workers find themselves unable to offer any kind of defence against wage-cuts and sporadic strikes prove unavailing.

Four Parties

It is interesting to note the different Labour parties in the field. The one described as the Right-wing Labour is led by Mr. N. M. Joshi and is known as the Bombay Textile Union. The men at the helm of affairs of this Union are supposed to be of persuasive leanings. Not unusually this party is attacked as a party without following by its rivals. There is the second party which claims the largest following (but it has only 4,000 men on its roll) known as the Girni Kamgar Red Flag Union. This is led by Mr. Khandalakar and is styled as the official Communist Party. There is no doubt, however, that this Union exercises considerable influence over the workers. The third party referred to as "Intellectual Communists" is led by Mr. Deshpande and is called the Young Workers' League. Yet another party labelled as the extreme Left-wing is led by Mr. Ranadive and calls itself the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union. This group is sneeringly referred to by its rivals as "Bombay Bolshevists."

In the midst of such confusion caused by unhealthy rivalry, what could one expect but chaos? The need for unity is obvious; to suggest it is easy but experience has shown that the much-needed solidarity is difficult to achieve.

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COMMUNALISM, ANOTHER NAME FOR REACTION

(Continued from page 1.)

chains, such an Assembly cannot function.

COMMUNAL ISSUE

This Assembly would also deal with the communal problem, and I have suggested that, in order to remove all suspicion from the minds of a minority, it may even, if it so chooses, have its representatives elected by separate electorates. These separate electorates would only be for the Constituent Assembly. The future method of election, as well as all other matters connected with the constitution, would be settled by the Assembly itself.

I have further added that if the Muslim elected representatives for this Constituent Assembly adhere to certain communal demands I shall press for their acceptance. Much as I dislike communalism I realise that it does not disappear by suppression but by a removal of the feeling of fear, or by a divertion of interests. We should therefore remove this fear complex and make the Muslim masses realise that they can have any "protection that they really desire. I feel that this realisation will go a long way in toning down the feelings of communalism.

MYTH AND REALITY

But I am convinced that the real remedy lies in a diversion of interest from the myths that have been fostered and have grown up round the communal question to the realities of today.

The bulwark of communalism to-day is political reaction and so we find that communal leaders inevitably tend to become reactionaries in political and economic matters. Groups of upper class people try to cover up teheir own class interests by making it appear that they stand for the communal demands of religious minorities or majorities.

A critical examination of the various communal demands put forward on behalf of Hindus, Muslims or others reveals that they have nothing to do with the mases. At the most they deal with some jobs for a few of the unemployed intellectuals but it is obvious that the problem even of the unemployed middle class intellectuals cannot be solved by a re-distribution of State jobs. There are far too many unemployed persons of the middle class to be absorbed in State or other service and their number is growing at a rapid pace. So far as the masses are concerned there is absolutely no reference to them or to their wants in the numerous demands put forward by communal organizations. Apparently the communalists do not consider them as worthy of attention.

What is there, in the various communal formulae, in regard to the distress of the agriculturists, their rent or revenue or the staggering burden of debt that crushes them? Or in regard to the factory or railway or other workers who have to face continuous cuts in wages and a vanishing standard of living? Or the lower middle classes who for want of employment and work are sinking in the slough of despair?

Heated arguments take place about seats in councils and separate and joint electorates and the separation of provinces which can affect or interest only a few. Is the starving peasant likely to be interested in this when hunger knows his stomach? But our communal friends take good care to avoid these real issues, for a solution of them might affect their own interests, and they try to divert people's attention to entirely unreal and, from the mass point of view, trivial matters.

HUNT FOR FAVOURS

Communalism is essentially a hunt for favours from a third party—the ruling power. The communalist can only think in terms of a continuation of foreign domination and he tries to make the best of it for his own particular group. Delete the foreign power and communal arguments and demands fall to the ground. Both the foreign power and the communalists, as representing some upper class groups, want no essential change of the political and economic structure; both are interested in the preservation and augmentation of their vested interests. Because of this, both cannot tackle the real economic problem which confront the country for a solution of these would upset the present social structure and de-vest the vested interests.

For both, this ostrich-like policy of ignoring real issues is bound to end in disaster. Facts and economic forces are more powerful than governments and empires and can only be ignored at peril.

ANOTHER NAME FOR REACTION

Communalism thus becomes another name for political and social reaction. Many a false trail is drawn to confuse the issue; we are told of Islamic culture and Hindu culture, of religion and old custom, of ancient glories and the like. But behind all this lies political and social reaction, and communalism must therefore be fought on all fronts and given no quarter. Because the inward nature of communalism has not been sufficiently realised, it has often sailed under false colours and taken in many an unwary person.

It is an undoubted fact that many a Congressman has almost unconsciously partly succumed to it and tried to reconcile his nationalism with this narrow and re-actionary creed. A real appreciation of its true nature would demonstrate that there can be no common ground between the two. They belong to different species. It is time that Congressmen and others who have flirted with Hindu or Muslim or Sikh or any other communalism should understand this position and make their choice. No one can have it both ways, and the choice lies between political and social progress and stark reaction.

An association with any form of communalism means the strengthening of the forces of reaction and of British Imperialism in India; it means opposition to social and economic change and a toleration of the present terrible distress of our people; it means a blind ignoring of world forces and events.

EXPLOITING RELIGION

What are communal organizations? They are not religious although they confine themselves to religious groups and exploit the name of religion. They are not cultural and have done nothing for culture although they talk bravely of a past culture. They are no ethical or moral groups for their teachings are singularly devoid of all ethics and morality. They are certainly not economic groupings for there is no economic link binding their members and they have no shadow of an economic programme. Some of them claim not to be political even. What then are they?

INTERCHANGEABLE

As a matter of fact they function politically and their demands are political, but calling themselves non-political, they avoid the real issues and only succeed in obstructing the path of others. If they are politically organizations then we are entitled to know exactly how they stand. Do they stand for the complete freedom of India or a partial freedom, if such a thing exists? Do they stand for independence or what is called Dominion Status. The best of words are apt to be misleading and many people still think that Dominion Status is something next door to independence. As a matter of fact they are two different types entirely, two roads going in opposite directions. It is not a question of fourteen annas and sixteen annas but of different species of coins which are not interchangeable.

DOMINION STATUS

Dominion Status means continuing in the steel frame work of British finance and vested interests; from this trangle hold there is no relief under Dominion Status. Independence means a possibility of relief from these burdens and the freedom to decide about our own social structure. Therefore whatever measure of limited freedom we may get under Dominion Status it will always be subject to the paramount claims of the Bank of England and British capital, and it will also be subject to the continuation of our present economic structure. That means that we cannot solve our economic problems and relieve the masses of their crushing burdens; we can only sink deeper and deeper into the morass. What then do the communal organisations stand for: independence or Dominion Status?

TRAVESTY OF CONSTITUTION

We need not refer to that travesty of a constitution which the White Paper is supposed to embody. It is only a gentle reminder to us that British capital and interests in India will be preserved at all costs, so long as the British Government has power to preserve them. Only those who are interested in the preservation of these British vested interests or those who are very simple and unsophisticated can go anywhere near the White Paper or its offshoots.

ERA OF POLITICS GONE

Even more important than the political objective is the economic objective. It is notorious that the era of politics has passed away and we live in an age when economics dominate national and international affairs. What have the communal organizations to say in regard to these economic matters? Or are they blissfully ignorant of the hunger and unemployment that darken the horizon of the masses as well as of the lower middle classes. If they claim to represent the masses they must know that the all absorbing problem before these unfortunate and unhappy millions is the problem of hunger, and they should have some answer, some theoretical solution at least, for this problem. What do they propose shoul be done in industry and in agriculture? How do they solve the distress of the worker and the peasant; what land laws do they suggest? What is to happen to the debt of the agricultural classes; it it to be liquidated or merely toned down, or is it to remain? What of unemployment? Do they believe in the present capitalist order of society or do they think in terms of a new order? These are a few odd questions that arise and an answer to them, as well as to other similar questions will enlighten us as to the true inwardness of the claims and demands of the communalists. Even more so I think will the masses be enlightened if the answers manae to reach them. The Muslim masses are probably even poorer than the Hindu masses but the 'Fourteen Points' say nothing about these poverty stricken Muslims. The Hindu communalists also lay all their stress on the preservation of their own vested interests and ignore their own masses.

SOCIALISM IS THE ANSWER

I am afraid I am not likely to get clear, or perhaps any, answers to my questions, because the questions are inconvenient, partly because the communal leaders know little about economic facts and have never thought in terms of the masses. They are expert only in percentages and their battle ground is the conference room, not the field or factory or market place.

But whether they like them or not the questions will force themselves to the front and those who cannot answer them effectively will find little place for themselves in public affairs. The answer of many of us can be given in one comprehensive word—Socialism—and in the Socialist structure of Society.

But whether socialism or communism is the right answer or some other, one thing is certain—that the answer must be in terms of economics and not merely politics. For India and the world are oppressed by economic problems and there is no escaping them. So long as the fullest economic freedom does not come to us there can be no freedom, whatever the political structure may be. Economic freedom must of course include political freedom. That is the reality to-day; all else is myth and delusion, and there is no greater myth than the communal myth.

To go back to the Constituent Assembly. If a really popular Assembly met with freedom to face and decide the real issues, immediately these real economic problems would occupy attention. The so-called communal problem will fade into the back ground for the masses will be far more interested in filling their hungry stomachs than in questions of percentages. This Assembly will release the vital forces in the country which are at present suppressed by our foreign rulers as well as by Indian vested interests. The lead will go to the masses and the masses, when free, though they may sometimes err, think in terms of reality and have no use for myths.

The workers and the peasantry will dominate the situation, and their decisions, imperfect though they may be, will take us a long way to freedom. I cannot say what the Constituent Assembly will decide. But I have faith in the masses and am willing to abide by their decision.

And I am sure that the communal problem will cease to exist when it is put to the hard test of real mass opinion. It has been a hot house growth nurtured in the heated atmosphere of conference rooms and so-called All-Parties' Conferences. It will not find a solution in that artificial environment, but it will wilt and die in the fresh air and the sunlight.

RUGGER MATCH ON JAN. 20

Personnel Of England Team Against Wales

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, January 7.

The following will represent England against Wales in the rugger match on 20th January at Cardiff: Owen-Smith (Oxford), Booth (Headingley), Cranmer (Oxford), Gerrard (Bath), Meikle (Waterloo), Elliot (Navy), Gadney (Leicester), Kendrew (Army), Gregory (Bristol), Longland (Northampton), Webb (Navy), Dicks (Northampton), Fry (Liverpool), Horden (Gloucester), and Hodgson (Northern).

REDUCE DUTIES ON U. K. IMPORTS

Lancashire Wire To Sir Joseph Bhore

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6.

A Commerce Department Communique says that the following exchange of messages between Sir Joseph Bhore and Sir William Clare-Lees, leader of the Lancashire delegation, which recently visited India, is published for general information:

From Sir William Clare-Lees to Sir Joseph Bhore:

"Members of the United Kingdom textile delegation, to India are disturbed to learn that the increased duties imposed on mixture fabrics of cotton and artificial silk are to be applied to imports from the United Kingdom. Having regard to the promise you were good enough to give in your letter dated Oct. 25, to consider sympathetically representations which we addressed to you for the reduction in the existing duties on these and certain other kinds of goods imported from the United Kingdom and to a substantial measure of concurrence afterwards secured from The Mill Owners' Association from a point of view of their protective requirements, we trust that the position created by the recently announced duties, will not be permitted to prejudice the prospective measures being taken at the earliest possible date in pursuance of this promise. We are working hard to this especially on Indian cotton and some assurance on the above lines would help to allay the dismay."

"ONLY 'AD INTERIM' MEASURE."

The following is the reply from Sir Joseph Bhore to Sir William Clare-Lees:

"Recent increase in duty on mixed fabrics is merely an "ad interim" measure and does not represent the final opinion of the Government of India on the representation of the Lancashire delegation or on the agreement between the Bombay millowners and Lancashire, both of which are now receiving the full and sympathetic consideration of the Government of India with a view to the introduction of legislation in the coming session."—A. P.

CONSUL GENERAL'S HOUSE BURGLED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

All the distinguished orders and decorations belonging to the Consul-General for Italy were stolen from his residence last night.

It is suspected that an unsuccessful effort had been made by the intruders to force the room where considerable money had been kept.

Three persons including the servant of the Consul-General have been arrested in this connection.

The theft took place between 8 and 11 last night, when the Consul-General, Dr. Sabetta was out attending a dinner party. On returning home he found the electric lights switched off, and the rooms in disorder. Suspecting that the intruders might be lurking about the house he fired a shot.

Though the intrinsic value of the articles stolen is small, it is naturally a serious loss to the Consul-General as many of the orders represented official recognition of his services to his country.—A. P.

H. O. H. FETE

Two Committees have been formed to appeal for funds and gifts of goods which can be sold at the Fete.

The Special Gifts Appeal Committee is under the Chairmanship of Lady Beaumont and will gratefully accept all gifts in kind, and Mrs. Blackwell is Chairman of the Funds Appeal Committee which is asking for donations in cash.

These Committees have been organized separately to lighten the work of collection and are quite distinct from each other as also they are separate from Lady Cowasji Jehangir's (Jr.) Lucky Bag Committee which is working so successfully.

The Treasurer of the Funds Appeal Committee is Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala of the Central Bank, Bombay, to whom cash donations may be sent and which will be gratefully acknowledged by him.

NOVEL HUNGER-STRIKE.

KARACHI. (By Mail.)

Great indignation prevails in the Bhai-bund community of Hyderabad at a curious step taken by a prospective father-in-law, in refusing to give away his daughter in marriage to a bridegroom who had come all the way from Jacobabad, on a definite understanding of being married here. The reason of this refusal is believed to be the ugly complexion of the bridegroom.

It is stated that the bridegroom has determined to go on hunger-strike and die on the spot rather than return home without the bride.

DILAWAR'S CAPITAL INNINGS OF 59

(Continued from page 12)

Verity's clever bowling being in measure responsible for this result. After sending down a series of leg breaks on the off stump Verity bowled one faster which came straight through and Merchant playing guardedly to it so as not to give catch to Mitchell at silly point, pulled it into his wicket. Merchant who had been batting faultlessly for 168 minutes had become the idol of the crowd, and received an ovation all the way back to pavillion. There were six 4's in his 64 which in point of merit was the best of several fine knocks he has had against the M.C.C. team so far (131/5/54).

Dilawar was joined by Mushtaq Ali India's burly wicket-keeper soon found Verity's field too irksome for him and rushing out hit him straight over the wicket for a magnificent six, the whirl of his arms for the stroke scattering the fieldsmen at the "silly" positions on both sides of the wicket.

Mushtaq too boldly stepped out to Langridge and used his feet to drive him powerfully and eventually succeeded in having Barnett shifted from the position in front of him.

At lunch both batsmen were not out with 38 and 9 respectively.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

Requiring 96 runs to avoid the follow on and five wickets still in hand India resumed at 1-45 p.m. but paid the proverbial toll of the lunch interval when Mushtak Ali was out without adding to the score. Nichols opened from the Northern End and Mushtaq Ali stepping right across to leg glide his third ball was beaten by the pace it made it off pitch, and was out l.b.w. (158/6/9).

C. S. Naidu who is the younger brother of the Indian Capt. (Major Naidu) next joined Dilawar Hussain. Nichols was then unlucky not to get the wicket of either batsman, Barnett missing two catches in the slips off him.

Off the fifth ball of Nichol's first over Dilawar (now 38) should have been caught at second slip. Barnett got both his hands to the ball which was going away but dropped the catch. In Nichol's next over C. S. Naidu gave a low chance which was also missed. Thereafter neither batsman looked back. Seeing that the "silly" placement was not paying Jardine spread out the field only to find C. S. Naidu step out and clump Verity over the wicket for a fine six—a stroke which had great similarity to C. K. Naidu's straight hit past the bowler. Dilawar Hussain then square cut Nichols to the boundary and with three to leg off the same bowler brought his 50 on board after having been at the wicket altogether for 171 minutes.

This score included one hit for six and four 4's.

C. S. Naidu now delighted the crowd by making a number of strokes which were C. K. like in their style and execution. Once he failed to connect properly when he attempted to hook an offball from Nichols to the boundary, and very nearly met the same end as had overtaken his brother yesterday, but with a neat pull to the boundary soon afterwards he sent up 200 when India's innings had lasted just under 300 minutes.

Dilawar was then out under unfortunate circumstances. Clark getting the new ball Dilawar drove him straightaway through covers to the boundary, but in his third over Dilawar received a hard crack on his right hand fingers, and retired to pavilion for attention, after C. K. Naidu had come on to the ground for a second time.

DILAWAR INJURED.

Dilawar resumed after six minutes, but his confidence seemed to have been shaken. He attempted to drive Clark's second ball after resumption, but the stroke was half-hearted and Jardine had no difficulty in taking an easy catch at midoff (211—7—59). Dilawar's was a capital knock during which he defied England bowlers for 210 minutes. With no particular stroke as his strong point he had yet no weak point in his armoury and a section of the crowd who cheered him continuously nick-named him "Rock of Gibraltar" in recognition of his impregnable defence.

There were a six and five fours in Dilawar's score of 59. On his batting display to-day Dilawar appears to be a certainty for next test.

AMARSINGH GIVES EASY CATCH.

Amarsingh in making a big hit, off Verity gave a sharp catch to Nichols at slip which was very smartly taken, and at 236 when only 18 runs were required to save follow-on, C. S. Naidu skied Nichols' at cover, giving an easy catch to Verity.

C. S. Naidu was batting altogether for 105 minutes, and reached the boundary four times, in addition to hitting a six. He shaped very well against both the fast and slow bowlers, and except for a certain amount of impatience fitted well as number eight batsmen in India's test eleven.

Gopalan and Nissar then played out the remaining period until the tea interval, Gopalan utilising it to hit a fine four off Verity.

NISSAR HITS OUT.

Nissar hit out on resumption. Two singles to each batsman and a bye brought the score to 247. Nissar was then dropped by Walters on the leg boundary, off a skier, but in the same over Walters got another chance in the same place, and held it. India's innings came to a close at 4-10, for 247, after having lasted 365 minutes.

INDIA'S SECOND KNOCK

Having failed to avoid the follow-on by seven runs, India was again set to make 157 runs to avoid an innings defeat. As only 35 minutes were left for play, Major Naidu made a change in his first innings batting order sending in Naoomal and Mustaq Ali to open the innings. This pair played out the time, although Mushtaq Ali had a "life" at six, when Mitchell failed to catch him at point.

Clark and Nichols were the opening bowlers, but the latter was changed at 22, in favour of Verity, after bowling two overs for 11 runs. Undeterred by what has been described as his recent l.b.w. complex, Naoomal repeatedly stepped across the wicket to hook or leg-glide fast bowlers, and never appeared to be in difficulties.

CHANGE IN BOWLING.

Townsend and Langridge were later tried but failed to effect separation, and at the close of play the pair was not out with 14 and 10 respectively, Naoomal not out 14 and Mushtaq Ali not out 10 and extras six, total for no wicket being 30.

INDIA FIRST INNINGS

Naoomal c Jardine, b Nichols		2
Wazirali c Nichols, b Verity		39
C. K. Naidu b Clark	.....	5
Amarnath c Jardine, b Clark	.....	0
Dilawar Hussain c Jardine b Clark	.....	59
Merchant b Verity	.....	54
Mushtaq Ali l.b.w., b Nichols	.....	9
C. S. Naidu c Verity b Nichols	.....	36
Amarsingh c Nichols, b Verity	.....	16
Gopalan (not out)	.....	11
Nissar c Walters, b Verity	..	2
Extras	....	20
Total	.....	247

Bowling analysis:—Clark took three wickets for 39 runs; Nichols 3 for 78, and Verity 4 for 74.

INDIA SECOND INNINGS.

Naoomal (not out)	....	14
Mustaq Ali (not out)	....	10
Extras	....	6
Total (for no loss)	.....	30

FALL OF WICKETS.

IN INDIA (1st Innings).

1-12; 2-23; 3-27; 4-90; 5-131; 6-158; 7-211; 8-223; 9-236; 10-247.

In India's first innings Clark bowled 10 no-balls and Nichols 2.

THEY WILL UPHOLD INDIA'S REPUTATION

Major Naidu's Assurance To Calcutta Major At Civic Reception

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Members of the Indian Test Team were accorded a civic reception this evening at the Town Hall by the Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors of the Calcutta Corporation.

Welcoming the guests, the Mayor eulogised the achievements of this band of Indian cricketers who would go far in raising India's position in the domain of sports throughout the world. The Mayor incidentally struck a personal note, saying Major Nayudu was not a stranger to him and recalled a time several years back when he himself was serving as a teacher in the Nagpur School and Nayudu was one of his puplis there.

Major Nayudu, replying briefly, acknowledged Bengal's hospitality and said they would make the utmost endeavour to uphold the reputation of India by their doings on the cricket grounds. —United Press.

EXCITING MATCHES IN MADRAS

Open Championship Tennis Tourney

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

Three matches in quarter-final of Men's Singles and one in Ladies' Doubles were played off this evening in the Madras open Championship Tennis Tournament. There was again a record attendance and the standard of play was of a high order. Ford, who was the only Australian left out in Men's Singles had his exit to-day, being beaten hollow by an all-round superior player in Rachappa, who with a fund of capital strokes and versatality found things much as he desired and in straight sets, conceding only two games in all to his opponent.

A HOT CONTEST.

The match between Islam Ahmed and Blake was hotly contested, and was replete with thrills. Taking a late start the Allahabad player with 5 games to 2 against him made a tremendous recovery and playing an inspired game took four games at a stretch, and gained the set at 8—6.

He continued steadily in the second set, also winning it at 6—2.

Mullen had another big win to-day accounting for Brooke Edwards by the best of the three sets. The Calcutta player started in great style, and took the first set rather easily at 6-3, but his play deteriorated as the game advanced and Mullen striking form took everything before him, and won the second and third sets at 6—0 and 6—3.

RESULTS.

Following are the results:—Men's Singles Rachappa beat Ford 6—1—6—1. Islam Ahmed beat Blake 8—6—6—2. Mullen beat Brooke Edwards 3-6-6-0-6.

Mrs. Sastry and Miss Leela Row beat Mrs. Weaver and Miss Swami Kannu 6—1—6—4.—A. P.

MR. JAYAKAR ON REFORMS

He Hopes For Gandhiji's Co-operation

KARACHI, January 6.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in a talk to a group of journalists at his hotel, expressed the opinion that one of the great difficulties with which members of the Indian delegation to the Joint Parliamentary Committee was faced, was as to who would successfully work any scheme for reforms in India in face of the opposition coming from many quarters to the White Paper scheme.

They laboured under the disadvantage of not having a national mandate behind them, but he thought that it was not too late to present a united demand on behalf of the country, provided influential parties of the country met together to evolve a scheme that would go forth in the name of the country.

In this connection he sincerely wished that Gandhiji would co-operate inasmuch as he (Gandhiji) was considered to be capable of delivering the goods.

Mr. Jayakar was of opinion that a demand to the British public and the House of Commons by accredited representatives from India was bound to produce marvellous effect.—A.P.

M. C. C.'s TWO-DAY FIXTURE AT INDORE

Visitors To Stay As State Guests

INDORE, Jan. 7.

The arrival of the M.C.C. team at Indore is eagerly awaited by the people in Central India.

According to the revised programme the team on arrival here from Agra after their play with the Vizanagaram XI on Jan. 15, would be received at the station. The members of the team will be the State guests and will play a two-day match against the Central India XI on January 16 and 17. The Central India XI will be captained by Major Nayudu.

During their stay the M.C.C. team will attend an "At Home" and a tea dance to be given by the Residence Club and a reception has been arranged in their honour by Rai Bahadur Bapna, the Prime Minister. The Raja of Alirajpur would also give an evening party on the last day of the match.

The Cricket Match will be played on the extensive grounds of the Daly College where plots have already been leased and Shamianas and tents are being put up by the contractors.

The three days of the stay of the M.C.C. team have been declared public holidays in Indore. —United Press.

THREATENING LETTER TO MAGISTRATE

"Revolutionary" Demands Release Of "Gun-Theft" Case Prisoners

RAJSHAHI, Jan. 6.

The case against Kartik Chandra Sarkar of Pabna residing at Atrai in this district was taken up for hearing in the court of the Sub-Divisional Officer who is trying this case as a Special Magistrate.

The accused is alleged to have written a letter from Atrai on October 4 last to Mr. Martin, the then District Magistrate of Rajshahi threatening him and asking him to release all the persons arrested in connection with the Boalia Gun Theft Case. It is further stated that the accused also wanted to see Mr. Martin and wanted a face-to-face fight and also appointed in his letter, a time for the purpose. The accused is alleged to have written his name in the letter and added that he was the head of the North Bengal Revolutionary Organisation. Mr Martin received the letter on October 5 and handed it over to the Superintendent of police. Specimen handwriting of the accused was taken and sent to a handwriting expert who found it to tally with the alleged letter written in red ink. The Khadi Pratisthan where the accused is alleged to reside was searched and a red ink-pot and a pen were found. The accused got four previous convictions for political offences.

Mr. Martin and the Superintendent of Police and several police officers were examined on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Devendra Nath Das Gupta is appearing for the Crown while the accused is going undefended.—United States.

Faridpur, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta opened the Faridpur Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition to-day.

"WHY PANDER TO MY WEAKNESSES"?

Gandhiji Appeals To Hosts To Avoid Tempting Superfluities

MADRAS, Jan. 5.

Under the caption "Plea for catholicity" Gandhiji writes in to-day's 'Harijan':—

"During my frequent travels I have noticed that the reception committees are not too mindful of expense in catering for the wants of guests. They will insist on producing sweets or other delicacies and a multiplicity of dishes. I have firmly discountenanced these at all times, but this time when I am making collections for the Harijan cause, which I regard as a mission of penance and purification, I feel pained when there is any attempt at lavish hospitality.

PROVINCIAL PREJUDICES.

In two places I observed that Gujarati cooks were brought in to produce Gujarati dishes. I regard this as a wholly unnecessary procedure. I believe that we should be able to accommodate ourselves to the food eaten in the provinces other than our own. I know that this is not so simple a question as it appears. I know southerners who have made a herculean effort to take to Gujarati food and failed. Gujaratis will not take to the southern mode of cooking. Bengal produces dainties which the other provinces will not easily relish. If we would be national instead of provincial, we would have to have an interchange of habits as to food, simplify our tastes and produce healthy dishes all can take with impunity. This means a careful study of the foods taken by different provinces, castes and denominations. Unfortunately, or fortunately, there are not only different combinations in different provinces, but there are different styles in the same province, among the different communities. It is necessary, therefore, for national workers to study the foods and the methods of preparing them in the various provinces and discover common, simple and cheap dishes, which all can take without upsetting the digestive apparatus.

COOKS OUGHT TO KNOW

In any case, it must be a matter of shame for workers not to know the manners and customs of different provinces and communities. In liberal households, cooks ought to be able to cook foods eaten in the various provinces. Why should not a Gujarati be able to produce dishes which a Tamilian or an Andhra or a Bengali ordinarily eats? I know that we cannot meet at the top. Nor is such a meeting necessary or desirable. Rich people will have not only provincial combinations but specialities designed for their own households. These cannot be universalised. What can be and should be aimed at are common dishes for common people. This I know is easily possible if we have the mind. But to make this possible, volunteers will have to learn the art of cooking and for this purpose they will have also to study the values of different foods and evolve common dishes easily and cheaply prepared.

APPEAL TO ORGANISERS.

I have strayed somewhat from my main purpose, which is to ask organisers of the tour in the provinces not to pamper us but to be rigorously simple and economical in catering for us. We are, or profess to be, conducting a mission of self-purification and representing the cause of the outcastes of Hindu humanity. As such we have no right to the satisfaction of any but the barest wants and creature comforts.

TEMPTING SUPERFLUITIES.

Fried things and sweets must be strictly eschewed. Ghee ought to be most sparingly used. More than one green vegetable simply boiled would be regarded as unnecessary. Expensive fruit should be always avoided. I know that I am the culprit in the matter of fruit. Friends would pamper me and go out of the way to procure the richest fruit for me. I can only assure them that I do not need any other fruit than oranges, which experience has proved to be necessary for me. In spite of all my vaunted abstinence, I know that of my party I am the costliest member to feed. I am sorry that it should be so, but mother goat to whose milk I owe my bodily strength and sister orange who keeps me fresh cannot compete in cheapness with rice and wheat. Let not my numerous hosts, however, add to my indebtedness by importing tempting superfluities. Let them not pander to my weakness, if they will help me to do my duty towards Harijans."—A. P.

BARODA BANS CHILD LABOUR

C. M. O.'s Instructions To Refuse Certificates For Boys Under 12

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan. 5.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner is expected here in the first week of February.

The problem of Federation is now being discussed in all parts of India. It may be just possible that discussions may centre on the problem of Federation and Indian States. If it is so, it is a welcome sign after all. H. H. the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda is always sympathetic to meet with his people's demand. It is well-known that the people of Indian States demand a declaration of their fundamental rights.

MEDICAL COUNCIL

According to the Medical Act, a Medical Council is formed under the presidentship of the Chief Medical Officer, with 11 members in it.

The Western India Homeopathic Conference, which met here recently, under the presidentship of Dr. Roy urged the establishment of a Homeopathic College at Baroda.

CHILD LABOUR

The Chief Medical Officer has issued instructions for not giving certificates of physical fitness to children below 12 years for employment in factories.

The Karsandas Mulji centenary celebrations will be held here also. R. B. Govindbhai Desai, a member of the Central Committee, is taking keen interest. The local Sahitya Sabha is expected to make a move in the matter.

SOYA BEAN POPULAR

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda opened the food exhibition recently in Nyayamandir Hall. It is open for the public and great interest is being taken by the people. People from adjoining villages and districts are coming to Baroda to witness it, and especially the various dishes prepared of an Asian Product "Soya Bean," which His Highness wants to popularise. It's popularity in China, Japan, America and other places is a clear proof of the product, and the public awaits it's successful result on Indian soil.

WOMEN AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

Shrimati Snehlata Pagar presiding over the annual gathering of Bai Navajbai Tata Jarthosti Girls School at Navsari, said that women should turn their attention to technical and industrial training in order to widen their scope of activity. She urged the gathering to remove illiteracy and to devote some time after physical training and religion.

Details are now available of providing adequate facilities to the untouchables, and the gazette of 4th instant, shows the duties of the students, teachers etc. H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has done and is doing useful service to remove the blot of untouchability.

The situation in regard to the Maharaja Cotton Mill is unchanged. The Central Committee is deliberating to devise some scheme to keep it going rather than putting it into liquidation. The delay in the solution of the imbroglio is creating new problems. A certain section of the depositers favours to get whatever can be had immediately while some are of the opinion that a scheme should be devised for it's continuation. The closing of the mill has affected the life of the city, and hence prompt and immidiate steps are essential to remedy the affairs.

BARODA CENSUS

The Census Report of Baroda State for 1931 reveals certain important details. The density of population, averages of life, religious composition of the State, comparative study of other places, castes and their details, and many other features add to it's interest. It throws a flood of light on Baroda's population problem, and should be a good reference guide for other States also because of it's special features.

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Deep sleep at night is necessary if you are to have energy for the day's work. FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1 brings deep, restful sleep to those who drink it daily. And, besides being a sleep bringer, this delicious drink is also a great restorative. It makes sleep doubly beneficial by making new energy while you sleep. Drink Fry's 4 Foods in 1 every day—yourself and all the family. Drink it in all seasons. You will like its delicious chocolate flavour.

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MALL ROAD BOMB CASE ADJOURNED

Knife Identified By Shopkeeper, Says Police Officer

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

The hearing of the Mall Road Bomb case against Kuldip Sethi, Muiraj and two other young men was resumed to-day in the court of the Additional District Magistrate.

Haji Sher Mohammad, Sub-Inspector, C.I.D. was the only witness for the prosection examined to-day. He deposed to have participated in the investigation of the case. He said that the knife exhibited in the court was picked out of six other knives and identified by Atma Ram shop-keeper as the one purchased from his shop. Witness came to know about Atma Ram from accused Ram Dev. He took in possession the earthen pot shown to him in Court.

The case was adjourned until 10th instant.—United Press.

OBJECTS OF YUGANTAR PARTY

Burge Murder Case Approver's Revelations

MIDNAPORE, Jan. 6.

At the resumed hearing of the Burge murder case before the Special Tribunal, cross-examined by Mr. N. C. Sen, the approver Salletsh Ghose stated that his maternal uncle was a police officer and mentioned some relatives who had served in the police.

The witness said that the party to which he belonged was called the Yugantar Party, of which he became a member in the January 1932. Since then, he knew that this party was a revolutionary one, its object being to murder English Officials.

The cross-examination was not finished when the court rose for the day.—(United Press.)

ENDURANCE SWIMMING

Bengal Champion Gives Demonstration

RANGOON, (By Mail)

A large crowd gathered at the Royal Lakes yesterday afternoon to witness Mr. P. K. Ghose, the world champion endurance ewimmer, give an exhibition of swimming.

The most spectacular among his feats was the one in which he swam with his hands and legs bound. Besides the American crawl and a variety of strokes he gave an interesting display of life-saving and crocodile swimming—A. P.

9 NIGHTS FETE

9 Nights for all
All for 9 Nights

Percentage of Profits in aid of the Ex-Service Association.

SCIENTISTS VISIT BOMBAY STUDIO

Prof. Saha On Future Of Talking Films

The Delegates of the 21st Indian Science Congress visited the extensive studios installed in Tardeo, Bombay, by Sound Studios (India) Ltd., where the various processes in Film production and Sound recording on modern lines were demonstrated.

Light refreshments were served to the delegates who keenly appreciated the demonstration and enjoyed the tea-party. The speech of Prof. Saha, the president of the Indian Science Congress was also filmed and recorded, and still photographs of the delegation taken.

Pof. Saha in his speech said that the dead hand of tradition lay heavy on us in India where ignorance and conservatism are dragging us down.

"Talking films have a future in India and I wish Messrs Fazalbhoy & Sons every success" in their determined efforts to instal the most modern studio of India in Bombay.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF SWEEPER WOMAN

Sensational Case From Lahore

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

Mr. Abdul Hamid, Additional District Magistrate framed a charge under Section 366 and 392 I. P. C. against Asa Singh and Hiru in a sensational case of alleged abduction of Christian sweeper woman and robbery.

The story for the prosecution is that early in November last, Mst. Tabu, wife of Palla Singh, a Christian sweeper aged about 20 was proceeding along with her husband and mother-in-law from her parent's village, to her father-in-law's village and when they got into the limits of another village in a jungle four persons including the two accused, all armed with chhavis came out from a cotton field and shouted her husband to stop. The husband, however, ran away and raised a hue and cry. The accused removed some ornaments from her mother-in-law's person, and took her to Shah Inayat village. She was kept in the house of a sweeper where from she was rescued by the police.

After recording prosecution evidence, the case was adjourned till 11th instant.—(United Press.)

BOMB RECOVERED FROM MUD

Sequel To Suri Conspiracy Case Revelations

SURI, Jan. 7.

Following the confession of some accused persons arrested in connection with a conspiracy case, to be started here shortly the water of a tank at Lambodarpur village reputed to be one of the biggest in the district was drained out after about a month's labour by the police and one six-chambered revolver, eight live cartridges, one Bomb and a watch are reported to have been discovered from underneath the mud of the tank.—(United Press.)

Indore, Jan. 7.—A large number of guests responded to the invitation of the Prime Minister and attended the Duck Shoot arranged by the Holkar State at Depalpur.

The Truth In Your Horoscope

Would you like to know without any cost, what the stars indicate for you, whether you will be successful and happy and what is indicated for you in business, love, marriage, friends, enemies, lucky and unlucky periods, what pitfalls to avoid, what opportunities to grasp. Here is your chance to obtain an Astral Reading of your life FREE, to learn the real truth about your life and prospects.

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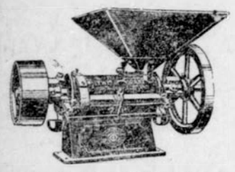

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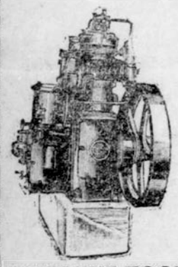

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 5.

March, 1934	10.59
May, 1934	10.77
July, 1934	10.89
October, 1934	11.09
December, 1934	11.24
Spot.	10.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 5.

January,	10.42
March,	10.54
Spot.	10.50

New York 10-55 a.m.—Closed.
New York Noon Call, closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 5.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 9,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 19,000 bales.
Day's Exports the Continent 16,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations Price.

January, 1934	5.40
February, 1934	5.39
March, 1934	5.38 5.39
April, 1934	5.38
May, 1934	5.36 5.37
June, 1934	5.37
July, 1934	5.37
August, 1934	5.38
September, 1934	5.38
October, 1934	5.39
November, 1934	5.40
December, 1934	5.41
January, 1935	5.42
Middling Spot	5.66

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

SAKELLARIDIS—

January, 1934	8.01
March, 1934	7.90
May, 1934	7.89
July, 1934	7.88
October, 1934	7.86
November, 1934	7.86
F.G.F. Spot	8.38

INDIAN COTTON

Broach, Fully Good (Good staple)	4.28
Broach, Fine (Good staple)	4.43
Broach, Superfine (Good staple)	4.58
Oomra, Good (No. 1 staple)	4.55
Oomra, Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.70
Oomra, Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.85
Bengal, Good	3.66
Bengal, Fine	3.76
Bengal, Superfine	3.86
Scinde, Good	3.76
Scinde, Fine	3.86
Scinde, Superfine	3.96

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Jan. 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) Spot, 8 5/16

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 6.

Silver:—Market steady.
Spot 19 1/8
Forward 19 3/16.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/6/11.

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Jan. 6.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 1 p.c. to 1 1/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 1 1/8 p.c. to 1 1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2 1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.
Interest Day to Day Loan, 0 5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loan, 0 3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 6.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	13.72
Amsterdam	8.10 1/4
Brussels	23.44
Madrid	39.56
Milan	62.06
Berne	16.817
Paris	83.15
Prague	109.62
London on New York	5.11 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 6.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & China £15 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £132 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation £10 5/8
National Bank of India £45 1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £112 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961 £102 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £61
Indian Stock 3 p.c. 1948 or later £75 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. 1931 or later £88
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. 1950/55 £108 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. £74 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1952 £101 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £111 5/8

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 6.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) C.I.F. ton, No offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan/Feb. sellers £9/7/6
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) C.I.F. ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £8/13/9.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 6.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £10/13/9
Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £9/3/9
Linseed Bombay (London) Hull ton, Jan-Feb. sellers £10/17/6.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

January 6th.

Rahmani, Wheeler, Porebundar.
Bamora Brown, Busrah.
Varela Woolton, Busrah.
Fusijama, Cegu, Java.

DEPARTURES.

January, 7th.

Warfield, Samuel, London.
Goalpara, Hummings, Rangoon.
Lincoln Ellsworth Tischendorf, Constanza.
Nurjehan, Smith, Calcutta.
Ahmedi, Dyke, Karachi.

LOADING.

January, 6th.

Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.
Steamer Harmonides for Antwerp.

S S Rahmani:—The T M Coy's steamer Rahmani arrived in harbour on Saturday from Porebunder, with ballast.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 162 passengers.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bamora, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 30 passengers.

S S Fusijama:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Fusijama arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Warfield:—The M M Coy's steamer Warfield sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo and 10 passengers.

S S Goalpara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Goalpara sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Lincoln Ellsworth:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Lincoln Ellsworth sailed yesterday for Constanza, with ballast.

S S Nurjehan:—The T M Co.'s steamer Nurjehan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Ahmedi:—The Eastern S N Coy's steamer Ahmedi, sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

S S Ranpura; Agents M M & Co., from London:—30 c|s cigarettes, 110 c|s biscuits, 17 c|s machinery, 150 c|s farina, 25 c|s rum, 80 c|s provision, 250 c|s oilman's stores, 66 c|s paper, 28 c|s sausages.

From Chereute:—816 c|s brandy.

From Basle:—47 barls aniline colour.

From Marseilles:—35 c|s saffron, 51 c|s pharmaceutical products, 56 c|s drugs, 375 c|s soap, 80 c|s vermouth, 20 c|s grapes, 40 c|s art silk thread.

From Gibralter:—58 c|s wine.

From Port Said:—179 bags almonds, 27 c|s olive oil.

S S Mundra; Agents M M & Co. from London:—170 bales newspapers, 250 bags farina, 195 drums lubricating oil, 20 drums chemicals, 40 drums turpentine, 74 bags borax, 1000 bags sugar, 20 c|s boric acid, 38 c|s creosate oil, 634 c|s auto casings, 260 c|s washing blue, 180 c|s provision, 26 c|s whisky, 170 c|s gin, 25 c|s ale, 50 c|s electric fans, 256 c|s metal polish, 42 c|s wine, 40 drums boiler compound, 44 drums colour, 284 drums paint.

From Chereute:—40 c|s brandy.

From Middlesbro:—100 bundles steel keys, 35 bundles steel joists, 200 bundles steel circles, 736 bundles steel sheets, 6813 bundles galvanised sheets, 2500 bags and 262 casks chemicals, 84 c|s salt.

From Antwerp:—504 bundles tubes, 122 bundles bolts and nuts, 50 bundles nails, 60 casks zinc dust, 35 c|s pins, 103 c|s windowglass, 39 bundles steel tees, 875 bdls steel hoops, 100 bdls steel rivets, 1032 bdls steel plates, 80 bdls steel tacks, 1373 bdls steel rods, 800 bdls steel flats, 2615 bdls steel sheets, 4058 bdls steel angles, 2649 bdls steel bars, 623 bdls steel circles, 1055 bundles G C sheets, 532 bags chemicals.

S S Jalaveera; Agents S S N Co., from Bassein:—4180 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—8134 bags rice, 125 bags maize, 51 c|s catch.

From Tuticorin:—33 bags palmyra roots, 38 bags oorid husk dust 19 bales cotton yarn.

From Ponani:—151 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut:—91 chests tea, 100 c|s coffee.

From Cannanore:—256 bags cocoanuts.

S S President Van Buren; Agents F F Campbell & Co., from Los-Angeles:—750 bales cotton.

From San Francisco:—575 cases canned fruits, 29 c|s drugs, 43 c|s auto springs, 432 pieces lumber.

From Kobe:—2475 c|s apples, 55 c|s cotton piecegoods, 22 c|s cotton and art silk mixed shirtings.

From Shanghai:—1296 bags beans.

From Hongkong:—30 bales raw silk.

From Manila:—276 coils ropes.

From Penang:—156 bags pearl tapioca, 206 slabs tin, 259 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—20 c|s cocoa, 144 H|c tea.

S S Baroda; Agents M M & Co. from Koweit:—23 bundles specie.

From Bobrien:—1 tin gold, 1 tin pearls, 1 bundle specie.

From Bushire:—104 bags almonds, 80 bags almond kernals, 42 bags P seeds, 39 bags raisin, 93 bags attari, 32 bags gum.

From B'Abbas:—48 bags zira, 44 bags assofoitida, 83 bags raisin, 31 bags gum.

From Muscat:—185 carrets pomegranates, 1700 bags dates.

From Gwadu:—36 bundles mats

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

S S Harmonides, for Antwerp:—2500 tons mangenese ore, T Morrison & Co.

S S Warfield, fc. Dunkirk:—60 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co; 55 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co; 4 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co; 1100 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S C|o Durban, for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.

For Liverpool:—8 bales wool raw D Sassoon & Co.

S S Victoria, for Genoa:—110 bls cotton raw, Langley & Co; 275 bls cotton raw, Breul & Co; 3137 bgs groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Fusijama, for Venice:—125 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Trieste:—125 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Ancona:—695 bags castorseed, T S Thadani & Sons.

S S Soudan, for Hongkong:—10 bags dry fish prawns, R Amin & Co; 92 bags and 9 c|s shark fins, A Chagla & Co; 22 bags and 19 c|s shark fins and 1 bag fish monds, R Dhanji & Co.

S S Argun Maru, for Yokohama:—1400 bundles tin plate clipping, M B Kaisha, Ltd.

For Kobe:—7 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala.

S S Toyama Maru, for Kobe:—134 bags sandalwood, S Nowroji & Co.

SURCHARGE DUTY SHOULD BE RETAINED

Strong Plea By Sind Sugar Magnate

KARACHI, (By Mail).

A strong plea for the retention of the 25 per cent. surcharge imposed as a revenue measure under the Indian Finance (Supplementary and extending) Act 1931 whereby the duty on sugar is fixed at Rs. 9|1|0 per cwt. is put forward by Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, M. L. A., a sugar magnate, in the course of a letter to the Secretary, Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta. Mr. Abdulla Haroon says:—"In February 1931, White Javas at Ports fluctuated approximately between Rs. 11|8 to 12|2 per cwt. duty paid, when Import Duty was Rs. 6 per cwt. The ex-duty rate was therefore Rs. 5|8 per cwt. or Rs. 4 per maund. The Tariff Board themselves recommended an aggregate protective duty of Rs. 7|4 cent. for the first 7 years, and an extra duty of 8 annas per cwt. in case the landed price of sugar at Calcutta ex-duty fell below Rs. 4 per md. In other words their inclination was to retain duty paid prices for foreign White sugars on the level of not lower than Rs. 13|4|0 per cwt. Presently duty-paid rate of foreign sugars is already below Rs. 13|4. White Javas shipment Jan.|March are offered freely at Rs. 13|3|3. If surcharge of Rs. 1|13 is removed, the prices would at once fall to Rs. 11|6 per cwt. and ruin the Home Industry to a considerable and unthinkable extent.

WHY THEY UNDERSELL.

Second point to be considered is this. Java is selling White sugar now-a-days at Rs. 4 per cwt. or Rs. 2|15|0 per md. for the West Coast of India. This clearly shows they are selling at below cost of production and at a loss. If we go into the reasons as to why they are doing so, we soon come to the following conclusions:—

1. They have got huge stocks accumulated and deteriorating for want of demand. Stocks there amounted to about 3,000,000 tons on the 1st November 1933, and these they have to dispose of any how.

2. They are underselling not because the world parity is so low, but unreasonably, jealously and with a view to give a severe blow to the growing Sugar Industry of India in the very first year and thereby ruin it to such an extent that it may not grow up and prosper again, and then to resume again quietly to their previous large shipments of sugar to India. In November 1933, when White sugar was sold to other destinations at Fl. 4.95 and 4.85 per 100 Kilogrammes, it is dumped into British India at Fl. 4060 on the East Coast and Fl. 4.60 on the East Coast. Their present limit for the West Coast is Fl. 4.20.

In view of all this, the present Tariff Wall in India must not be lowered.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN.

Third point is this. Lowering of the present Tariff in India will at once result in a corresponding drop in prices below the present level of Rs. 13|3|3 or Rs. 13|4|0, one which the Tariff Board automatically promised to be the lowest, and that will be a breach of faith on the part of the Government of India. If the surcharge is removed, the Government will again have to increase protection for maintaining the price level of Rs. 13|4 at least for foreign sugars according to the promise made. The Tariff Board perhaps never thought of prices for foreign sugars falling so much below Rs. 4 per md. ex-duty, as they actually have, and therefore appear to have omitted mention of clear provisions in such cases."—A. P.

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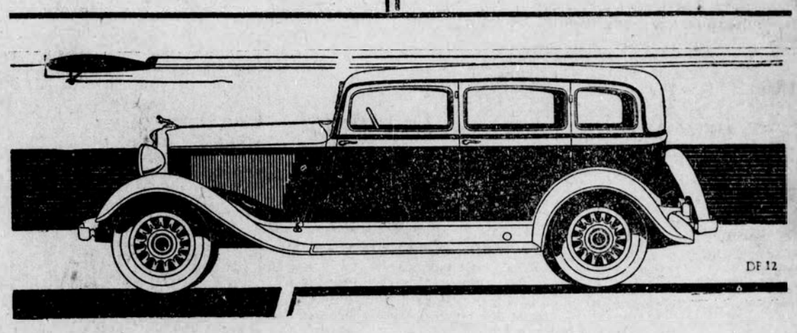

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APPROVER REMANDED

Punjab Conspiracy Case Echo

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

Inderpal, the approver in the Punjab conspiracy case, who is being prosecuted under section 302 and 307 of the I.P.C. was remanded in custody till January 20th.

It may be recalled that Inderpal was the principal approver and was given a conditional pardon and his conduct being not up to the expectation of the prosecution, he having modified his statement in the course of proceedings, was not discharged unlike the four other approvers.—United Press.

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Latest Commercial News.

UPWARD TREND IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton Prices 12 Points Up

DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD BUT SILVER STEADY

Chicago Grains Quiet And Argentine Linseed Closed

Bombay, January 6.

On Saturday, fluctuations in Cross Rates were very narrow in the Foreign Exchange Markets.

UPWARD TENDENCY IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market displayed a renewed upward tendency on account of fairly active buying. The improved prospects of the Financial outlook in U. S. had a bullish effect on New York cotton prices.

DECLINE IN LONDON GOLD.

London gold prices declined by 7 pence but silver remained quiet but steady.

CHICAGO GRAINS QUIET.

Chicago grains ruled quiet and the Argentine Linseed mrket was closed to-day.

EXCHANGE FLUCTUATIONS NOW SMALL.

President Roosevelt's budgetary proposals are regarded as inflationary but he is not likely to overdo the inflation. Exchange fluctuations are expected to be small now.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, January 6.

Previous closing	10.65
To-day's opening	10.74
Difference	plus .09
To-day's closing	10.77
Difference	plus .12

Broach Expectation Rs 195.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, January 6.

Previous closing	5.37
To-day's opening	5.37
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's closing	5.37
Difference	Unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, January 6.

The market displayed a renewed upward tendency on fairly active buying influenced by improved prospects of the financial outlook while considerable inquiry from abroad also helped the prices to regain yesterday's losses. At the higher level operators were reluctant to trade freely with the result that prices could not move much further ahead.

Trading in May commenced at 10.74, i.e., 9 points higher than the previous closing. Good buying at the outset carried prices up but the advance attracted some southern selling and liquidation which brought the quotation down to 10.68 but at this juncture the market again resumed its upward trend until the opening level was reached. There after recording a further rise, the market closed with May at 10.77 with a rise of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, January 6.

The following were the opening quotations:—

January (10.47|10.47).
March (10.60|10.56).
May (10.75|10.74) 10.74.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, January 6.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American January (5.39) 5.40.
American March (5.38) 5.39.
Egyptian January (7.98) 8.04.
Egyptian March (7.88) 7.90.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, January 6. (11 p.m.)

Broach cotton for April|May delivery declined to Rs. 194 at night although the New York cotton futures were reported to be about 6 points up. As the New York cotton market closed with a rise of 12 points Broach April|May is expected to open at Rs. 195.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, January 6.

Previous closing	5.09 3|8
To-day's closing	5.11 1|4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, January 6.

Previous closing	5.11 3|4
To-day's opening	5.10 1|4
To-day's closing	5.11 1|8
Difference	—.00 1|4

FRANC RATE

London, January 6.

Previous closing	83.21
To-day's opening	83.18
To-day's closing	83.15
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, January 6.

London Exchanges opened with the Sterling|Dollar at 5.10-1|4 with a steady tendency and subsequently improved to 5.11 and closed at 5.11 1|8. The Franc rate opened at 83.18 and further rose to 83.28 but thereafter lost ground touching 83.18. Finally it closed at 83.15.

LONDON SILVER.

London, January 6.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Spot	19 1|8d.	19 1|8d.
Forward	19 3|16	19 3|16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, January 6.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Gold price fine per oz.	£6|7|6	£6|6|11

BULLION.

London, January 6.

Influx (nil) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Gold (£6|7|6) £6|6|11.
Silver (19 1|8d.) 19 1|8d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, January 6.

3 months (1 1|16 p.c.) 1 1|32 p.c.
4 months (1 3|32 p.c.) 1 3|32 p.c.
6 months (1 1|8 p.c.) 1 1|8 p.c.

CROSS RATES.

London, January 6.

London on Bombay (1.6 1|16) 1.6 1|16.
Paris on Bombay (6.25 1|8) 6.26
New York on Bombay (38.75) 38.50.
Berlin on Bombay (1.02 1|2) 1.02 1|2.
London on Milan (61-96) 62-06.
London on Shanghai (1|4) 1|4 3|32.
London on Kobe (1-2 15|32) 1-2 15|32.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, January 6.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 54|2, 54|2 and 54|6. The market gained strength on better Shanghai advices and small offerings but later fell off owing to the lack of support and the approaching of the settlement day and closed steady at Rs. 54, 54 and 54|4 for Ready Posh and Mah delivery.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 31|5|6, 31|5|6 and 31|7. Prices moved in a narrow range, but after the receipt of weaker Paris cables the market gave way. However as the Franc showed signs of recovery the loss was wiped off and the market closed steady at 31|5|6, 31|6|9 and 31|7|6 for Ready, Mah and Fagan delivery.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, January 6.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at 51-3|4 for March, 53-1|8 for May, and 54-3|4 for July, i.e, 1|4 penny lower than the previous closing. Business has comparatively quiet in the absence of fresh inquiry.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, January 6.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 84-1|8, July 82-1|2, September 83-5|8. Market showed better tendency on slightly improved demand.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, January 6.

Chicago Oats opened steady with May 37 and September 34-1|8 trading was moderately active on better inquiry.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, January 6.

The Argentine Linseed market was closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, January 6.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£226 1|8) closed.
Lead (£10 7|8) closed.
Iron (£65) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1|4 to £35 3|4) closed.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0|11 1|2) 0|11 1|2.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1|2) 1-5 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3|4) 1-0 3|4.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1|4) 1-10 1|4.

JUTE.

First Marks c.i.f. Continent New Crop Jan.|Feb. (£16) £16 3|8.
Dundee Jan. (£17 3|4) unquoted.
Lightning Jan. (£16 1|2) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (4 9|32) paid and buyers.
Jan.|Mar. (4 13|32) 4 13|32 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan.|Feb (£11) £10 7|8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan.|Feb. (£10-3|4) £10 11|16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan.|Feb (£9 5|16) £9 3|16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Jan.|Feb. (£8 3|4) £8 11|16 sellers.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 5.

Messrs Forbes and Lund, we have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to day:—

Name of Company	Latest
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£ 76.10.0B
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	£ 0.12.0
Bengal Iron 7½ p.c. Preference	£ 0.10.6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	£ 92.10.0B
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£ 0.13.3
Cables & Wireless 7½ p.c. Ord A Stock	£ 24 5.0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord	£2 14 3
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 1 5.9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0 8.3
East India Distilleries & S F. Ord	£ 1 7.0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 5.17.6
Great Western Rly. Ord Stock	£ 54.14.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£133 0.0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord	£ 2 2.0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0 2.6
Indian Iron & Steel 7½ p.c. Debs.	£ 99 0.0B
Lon. Mid. & Scot. Rly. 4 p.c.	
Lon. & N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 1st Pref. Stk.	£ 64. 5.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£ 3 9.0
Rangoon Electric Train. & S Ord	£ 1.14.0
San Paulo Coffee 7½ p.c. (1926)	£ 38.10.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ p.c. Deb	£ 77. 0.0B
Sub Nigel Ltd. Ord.	£ 9 12.6
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	£110 0.0B
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs.	

AVAILABLE FUNDS FULLY USEABLE IN MONEY MARKET

TREASURY BILLS ALLOTTED AT 18s. 11d.

Large Business In Cocoa

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, January 6.

On the money-market with the repayment of the Bank of England loans to meet end year requirements, available funds were fully usable during the week. Borrowers often paid up to one per cent. The result of the Treasury Bill allotment disappointed the market owing to the average rate being lower still at 18sh. 11d..

On the Stock Exchange good tone was well maintained despite the end account transactions being fairly numerous, especially among industrials and Kaffirs.

Cocoa was prominently strong among commodities and exceedingly large business was done for Saturday. Speculators also continued to buy Shellac.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, January 6.

The 3 1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £88.

INDIAN LOANS

London, January 6.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£75 1|4) £75 1|4.
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (87-3|4) £87 3|4.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108 1|4) £108 1|4.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£108 3|4) £108 3|4.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948|53 (£103 1|4) £103 1|2.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (£1 1|8) p.c dis.. £1 5|8 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47 (£109-3|4) £109 3|4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£108 1|4) £103 1|4.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (32|6) 33|1 1|2.
Doran Tea (62|6) 62|9.
Empire of India and Ceylon (40) 40.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£9) £9.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (19|6) 19|9.
Gula Kelampong (17|6) 17|6.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (27|3) 27|6.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (63|6) 63|6.
Burma Corporation (13-1-1|2) 13-1-1|2.
Rio Tintos (£19 1|2) £19 1|4.
East Rand Proprietary (42) 42.
Rand Mines (118|9) 118|9.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (34|4 1|2) 34|4 1|2.
Anglo Persian (47|6) 48|1 1|2.
Burma Oil (88-1 1|2) 88-1 1|2.
Mexican Eagle (11-4 1|2) 11-4 1|2.
Shell Transport (51-10 1|2) 51-10 1|2.
Royal Dutch (£22 1|8) £22.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, January 6.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (unquoted) 34 1|2.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 14 5|8) dol. 14 1|4.
U. S. Steel (Common) (dol. 47 5|8) dol. 46 3|8.
U. S. Steel (Preference) (unquoted) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, January 6.

The Stock Exchange generally ruled quiet but the tendency was good. Gilt-edged securities were good. Industrials were generally steadier with some good features The London Stock Exchange continued to improve and some sections gave a better showing. The gilt-edged securities were in good request. The 3 1|2 per cent Loan was quoted at £97-3|4, i.e., 5 shillings lower than the previous closing.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1|2 per cent Consols (£74 3|8) (£109) £109.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1|4) £102 1|4.
4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan £109) £109.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 5|8) £112 5|8.
3 1|2 per cent War Loan (£101-5|8) £101 5|8.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111-5|8) £111 3|8.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 10 7|8) dol. 11 1|8.
International Holding (dol. 1 5|8) dol. 1 5|8.
Hydro Electric (dol. 5-7|8) dol. 6.
Electric Musical Insurance (17-10 1|2) 33-4 1|2.
Princhin John (34) 34.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (32-10 1|2) 32-4 1|2.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (95) 94.
Swadeshi Match "B" (9-7 1|2) 9-9.
Dunlop Rubber (42-1 1|2) 43-7 1|2.
Unilver Ordinary (26) 26-1 1|2.
Ford Motors (23-4 1|2) 23-6.
Cables and Wireless "B" (10 3|8) 10 3|8.
British American Tobacco (115) 116-3.
Cameras "A" (£8 5|8) £8 5|8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (111-3) 111-6
P. and O. S. N. Co. Def. (19-3) 19-7 1|2.
Distillers (84-1 1|2) 83-9.
Bradford Dyers (17) 17-3
British Celanese (14-1 1|2) 14-3.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (63-6) 64-9.
Courtaulds Ordinary (44|9) 45|3.
Fine Cotton Spinners (15|3) 15|6.
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (9|4 1|2) 9|4 1|2.
Inter. Nickel (dol. 21 1|4) dol. 21-1|8.
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-1 1|2) 5.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

IMPROVEMENT IN WORLD TRADE

Figures Still Below 1932

The Geneva correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes under December 18:—

The possibility that there has been a decisive turn for the better in world trade since the spring is suggested by statistics for October given in the issue published to-day of the monthly bulletin of the Economic Intelligence Service of the League. Its table showing the value of the imports and exports of sixty different countries is expressed in gold dollars, and so, by ignoring the fluctuations in the exchange value of paper currencies, makes an exact comparison possible.

The figures for October show a further increase in the total value of international trade—8.3 per cent for imports and 16.3 per cent for exports, compared with last April, and 4.7 per cent and 21 per cent compared with September, this last improvement being partly due to a seasonal variation. In spite, however, of the continuous improvement shown during the last six months, the value of imports in October was 6½ per cent below the monthly average for 1929, and that of exports 63 per cent lower. An encouraging symptom, on the other hand, is that, whereas in the previous years of the depression the value of world trade was invariably lower in the autumn than in the spring, the contrary is the case this year.

As gold prices have fallen relatively little since the summer of last year and have remained fairly stable since the beginning of this, the volume of world trade shows since August of last year, and particularly since the first quarter of that year, a slight tendency to increase. It is, however, too soon to be sure that a decisive turn for the better has actually been taken, although it is possible to hope that the coming year will show this to be so. We are not yet back to the level of October last year. The figures for this October were the best this year, but the value of imports was 5.1 per cent lower than in the previous October and that of exports 8.8 per cent lower.

SOME COMPARISONS.

The following table indicates the percentage rise or fall of imports and exports during this October compared with (1) the previous month, and (2) the corresponding month last year.

	Compared with September, 1933 Imports.	Exports
Europe	+4.9	+ 2.4
United Kingdom	+5.1	+ 6.0
France	+4.6	+ 4.9
Germany	+2.9	+ 2.9
United States	+2.2	+23.0
	Compared with October, 1932 Imports.	Exports
Europe	— 7.2	— 4.2
United Kingdom	— 7.3	— 3.7
France	— 8.3	— 2.5
Germany	—12.5	7.0
United States	— 7.8	13.4

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet and dull throughout the weak except for a steady tendency at the close of the week. On the whole Spot prices as well as prices for steamers afloat and December shipment declined by about 1-1|2 to 2-1|2 annas per cwt. January|March and April|May shipment prices also declined by about 1-1|2 annas per cwt. It is reported that during the week under review the prominent European Importer sold about 4,000 tons Java Sugar Jan.|March shipment at about Rs. 4|0|6 and the prominent Japanese Importer sold about 1,500 tons Java Sugar Jan.|March shipment at about Rs. 4|0|3 per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 13|15 and Rs. 13|12|6.
S. S. "Nawab" Rs. 4|2 and Rs. 4|0|6.
S. S. "Fusijama" Rs. 4|1|6 and Rs. 3|15|3.
S. S. "Arabia" Rs. 4|1|6 and Rs. 3|15|3.
S. S. "Pasha" Rs. 4|2 and Rs. 3|15|9.
S. S. "Nizam" Rs. 4|1|6 and Rs. 3|15.
December Rs. 4|1|6 and Rs. 3|14|9.
Jan.|March Rs. 4|0|0 and Rs. 3|15.
April|May Rs. 4|1|3 and Rs. 4|0|0.
African Ready Rs. 14|4 and Rs. 14|2.
Britania Ready Rs. 15|9|0 and Rs. 15|6.
British Refined Rs. 14|4 and Rs. 14|3|9.

Swadeshi:—Per Six mnds:—

Narakatia Ganj Mill Rs. 22|10 and R. 22|4.
Belapuri Rs. 24|4 and Rs. 23|12.
Cawnpori Gutaia Mill Rs. 19|4 and Rs. 19.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

New York prices reported to have declined by about 7 to 11 points. Raw Sugar prices in London Terminal advanced by about 1|2d. per cwt. Java reported to be very quiet with quotations unchanged, i.e., F. 4.20.

CALCUTTA & KARACHI.

During the week Calcutta is reported to be dull and Karachi very quiet.

ARRIVALS.

There was no arrival during the week. S. S. "Nawab", s.s. "Fusijama" are expected to arrive on about the 6th and 7th instant respectively with about 7,000 and 20,000 bags respectively.

OFFTAKE & STOCKS.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 30,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|14|6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4|2 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. "Nawab" Rs. 4|0|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. "Fusijama" Rs. 3|15|3 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. "Pasha" Rs. 3|15|9 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. "Arabia" Rs. 3|15|3 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. "Nizam" Rs. 3|15 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment December Rs. 3|14|9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.|March Rs. 3|15|3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April|May Rs. 4|0|3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15|6 per cwt.

African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|3 per cwt.

British Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|3|9 per cwt.
Narkatia Ganj Birla Swadeshi Rs. 22|4 per six mnds.
Belapuri Swadeshi Sugar Rs. 24 per six mnds.
Cawnpori Gutaia Swadeshi Rs. 19|4 per six mnds.
Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Jan. 6.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., January sellers 18
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 18|7 1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 6.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb., 4 11|32.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 6.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. per cent, Jan-Feb. paid and buyers 18|9
Wheat Barletta Russo, per cent. Jan-Feb. sellers 18|9
Wheat, South Australian, per cent. Jan-Feb. sellers 22|3

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 6.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F Calcutta, per cwt Jan-Mar sellers 6|4 1|2.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F Bombay per cwt Jan-Mar. sellers 6|1 1|2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F Karachi per cwt. Jan-Mar. sellers 6|1 1|2

COTTON TRADE UNEMPLOYMENT

Figures For November

The unemployment figures for the cotton industry for November 20 show a percentage of insured workpeople unemployed of 20.4, compared with 21.6 a month before and 24.3 a year before. In the preparation and spinning departments the November percentage was 18.2—a decrease of 6.1 per cent. on a year ago; in the manufacturing department the percentage was 22.4 a decrease of only 1.9 per cent.

The detailed reports from the districts note that at Oldham, for those mills working, there was about 60 per cent. of full employment.

The increases or decreases of the month are as follows:—

Increase or Decrease on the Month.

	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total No. of Unemployed.
Card and blowing room	—464	—1,065	10,167
Spinning	—1,201	—2,229	21,130
Beaming, wind'g, and warping	—611	—281	14,048
Weabing	—1079	pl. 475	36,522
Other processes	—150	—19	1,852
	—3,505	—3,119	83,719

In the woollen and worsted industries the percentage unemployed was 9.2 per cent. compared with 17.5 per cent. twelve months before. In textile bleaching, printing, and dyeing, the percentage was 21.4 per cent., 6.8 less than a year before. In silk manufacture and artificial silk weaving the percentage of 12.1 showed a fall of 1.8 on the month and 5.5 on the year; in artificial silk yarn the percentage, 8.8, was 1.3 per cent. less than a month before and 5.5 less than a year before.

The "Ministry of Labour Gazette," in an analysis of the number of persons in employment during the last ten years, shows that between June, 1923, and June, 1927, the number of persons in employment in the cotton industry rose by 18.9 per cent The number then began to fall. Between June 1929 and June, 1930, there was a drop of no less than 34 per cent. The decline in 1930-31 was small. The lowest point of employment was touched in June, 1931, with 25.6 per cent. less than in 1923 and 46.5 less than in 1927. In the next year employment rose by 5.4 per cent. In the last year —June, 1932-June, 1933—the increase was 5.4 per cent., bringing the total number employed up to 85.2 per cent. of the 1923 figures.—"Manchester Guardian"

RURAL UPLIFT SCHEME FOR U. P.

Minister Shortly To Convene Conference

LUCKNOW, Jan. 6.

Important recommendations for the reorganisation of the Industries Department of the U. P. Government are understood to have been made by the Industries Reorganisation Committee.

Mr. Srivatsava, Minister for Industries, was the chairman of the Committee. It is further learnt that the report of the Committee, which was signed to-day will be released for publication shortly.

The Minister for Industries, it is learnt, is shortly convening a conference of officials of the U. P. Government with a view to pushing forward the rural uplift scheme. Special importance is attached to this conference as the formation of a five-year plan for the U. P. will be an important item on the agenda. The question of rural broadcasting may also come up for consideration at this conference.

It will be recalled that at the last session of the U. P. Legislative Council, a resolution moved by Mr. Chintmani to launch a five-year plan for the industrial development of the province was accepted by the Government.—A. P.

EXTRADITION OF INDORE ACCUSED

Trial To Commence In Dhar Court

INDORE, Jan. 7.

Due to delay in extradition of Bachhu, one of the Indore Conspiracy Case prisoners, proceedings against these prisoners in the Dhar State Court have been delayed.

It is however stated that extradition proceedings are being conducted and on completion of the same, trial against these prisoners in connection with two political dacoities will commence in the Dhar Court.—(United Press.)

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1934

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

INDIAN TEAM HAS TO FOLLOW ON

Sir Stafford Urges Socialist Dictatorship

When Labour Returns To Power He Would Deal With Lords, He Says

LONDON, January 6.

There is no doubt that we have to overcome the opposition from Buckingham Palace, as wellas from elsewhere, declared King's Councillor Sir Stafford Cripps in a speech at Nottingham which probably will have a noisy aftermath.

Addressing the University Labour Federation, he said when Labour returns to power they will act rapidly and deal with the House of Lords and influence the City of London, for opposition to Socialism must be stamped out even if it is necessary to have private socialist Communist army like Fascists.

Sir Stafford some time past urged Socialist dictatorship.—Reuter.

FRENCH CABINET SENSATION

Premier Urges Minister To Resign

SEQUEL TO SENSATIONAL ISSUE OF FRAUDULENT BONDS

PARIS, Jan. 6.

"Either you resign or the whole Cabinet resigns", Premier Chautemps is reported to have told M. Dallmier, His Minister of Colonies, in connection with the Bayonne Credit Municipal fraudulent bonds which have been considered as the gravest politico-financial sensation since the Panama affair half a century ago.

Over 6,000,000 sterling are now believed to be involved.

PRESS MOBILISED.

The whole press mobilised; even sober "le Temps" asks whether "something is rotten in the State of Denmark" and Journal des Debats suggests symptoms of decomposition.

The affair dominates the opening of Parliamentary session on Tuesday when the Government will be subject to grilling interpellations. Hitherto, only one arrest has been made namely of Tissier, Director, Bayonne Credit Municipal Bank (Pawnbrokers). He is demanding the arrest of the Mayor of Bayonne.

MYSTERIOUS BANKER.

Still there is no trace of mysterious Russian born banker Stanisky whom the police of many countries are seeking in connection with the affairs."

Apart from M. Dalimier he is said to have involved several Ministers and deputies, mainly through accepting his lavish hospitality. His wife and two children are still in Paris. Police raided his flat and discovered 60,000 francs which Madame claimed her own. Stavisky a well-known adventurer, he dabbled in banking, racehorses, night clubs, music halls and newspapers. Many small investors have been ruined as Credit Municipal bonds were particularly popular.

An attempt was made to lynch Tissier on arrest. Legal maximum bonds Bayonne entitled to issue is under a million sterling. —Reuter's Special.

Recovery After Poor Start In First Innings

TWO GOOD PARTNERSHIPS ONE OF 41 AND OTHER OF 53

Dilawar Hussain, Merchant & Naidu's Big Scores

Home Side Make 247 In First Innings, And, Following On, Make 30 Without Loss

Dilawar Hussain who was injured in Saturday's Test Match at Calcutta.

SCORES AT A GLANCE

England	*(First Innings)*	*403*
All-India	*(First Innings*	*247*
All-India	*(Second Innings)*	*30 (No Loss)*

Third day's play in the Test Match produced a close fight, but India failed to avoid the follow-on by seven runs. India were all out in their first innings for 247 runs, that is, 156 runs behind England's total of 403.

There were two good partnerships to-day: one of 41 runs between Merchant and Dilawar Hussain, and another of 53 between Dilawar and C. S. Naidu.

Merchant made 54 including 6 hits to the boundary in a faultless stay of 166 minutes. Dilawar Hussain was at the wicket for 210 minutes for his 59, which included a six and six fours.

India followed on, and in 35 minutes' play before the close had made 30 for no wicket in their second innings.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The interesting position in which the Second Test Match was left yesterday, and the possibility of a back-to-the wall fight by the remaining Indian batsmen brought a large holiday crowd to the Eden Garden ground this morning when play was resumed. The weather was again variable with light and shade alternating, but conditions were on the whole very favourable.

A crowd of about 10,000 cheered when it was noticed that Dilawar Hussain was accompanying Merchant to the crease to resume India's innings. There were thus two batsmen associated together, each of whom had received the full force of Nichols's fast ball on his person, and was compelled to retire for a time, but had resumed later in the innings—Merchant having had that experience in the first innings of the match against the Bombay Presidency when he remained not out 19 after a fighting innings.

Verity opening from the Northern end to Dilawar Hussain finished his uncompleted over (to second ball of which Wazir Ali was out yesterday) without giving a run, and Clark too began with a maiden over. The Northamptonshire fast bowler's run up to the bowling crease was accompanied by a chorus of "no ball" from the crowd in eastern stands which ceased when Clark was actually noballed by Umpire Hitch in this third over.

Merchant eventually opened the scoring with a perfect leg glide for two off Clark and in the latter's next over drove him powerfully through covers, Langridge saving the boundary.

MERCHANT HOLDS FORT

Jardine was following the policy of keeping a fast bowler at one and a slow spin bowler at the other, which besides conserving the energy of Clark and Nichols had the added advantage of providing adequate bowling contrasts, which was reflected in slow rate of scoring.

Indeed the first half hour's play produced only four runs from the bat, no balls, one bye each of the fast bowlers. Nichols and Verity were Jardine's second pair of bowlers. With a leg glide for two off Nichols, Merchant sent up the hundred of the innings at 11-40 a.m. This total had occupied India exactly 168 minutes.

Knowing Merchant's predilection for the hook stroke Nichols intentionally had the leg side open while bowling to him, hoping probably for false or mistimed stroke, but Merchant would not hook him. Instead he hooked Langridge in brilliant style to the square leg boundary. Umpire Tarrant ducking just in time out of the ball's way.

Townsend had then been tried and with a superb leg glide off him to the boundary, Merchant reached his individual 50 after having been at the wicket altogether for 152 minutes.

There were six hits to the boundary in his 51. Dilawar who was defending stoutly all the time was so certain and confident in everything he did, that he never seemed like getting out. The only deficiency in his play was in respect of his running between the wickets in which he refused many easy singles.

VERITY BEATS MERCHANT

Jardine then had a silly mid-off (Barnett) and silly mid-on (Townsend) for each batsman against Verity, whose accuracy throughout a long spell was remarkable. Merchant was evidently itching to break the bonds set by this combination, but although he repeatedly stepped out and drove beautifully he failed to pierce the field.

Eventually he was unlucky enough to play on to, his wicket

(Continued on Page 8).

Jardine, the English skipper by his dogged batting has helped to put England in a strong position in the second Test.

V. Merchant who made 54 in glorious style.

JAYAKAR'S JOY

Glad To Be "Among Friends" Again

Responsivist Leader Expects Public Are Eagerly Awaiting His Statement

Flying from Karachi by the Tata air mail plane, Mr. M. R. Jayakar landed at the Juhu Aerodrome on Sunday morning.

Mr. Jayakar who had been staying in London for about 8 months in connection with the work of the Joint Parliamentary Committee expressed his joy on being able to be amidst his friends.

To a "Chronicle" representative who was the first to greet him on his landing Mr Jayakar said: "I am not unmindful to the claim the public have on me to know the results of my labours in London and I am therefore going to issue a statement very shortly."

"Wait and see" was the comment he offered when a pressman asked him if the fears entertained in India that the White Paper would be whittled down were justified.

Mr. Jayakar was met at the Juhu Aerodrome by a large number of relatives and friends and was profusely garlanded. He drove to his residence at Ridge Road.

LEADERS MEET AT ANAND BHUVAN

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

The conference of U. P. Congress workers was held to-night at Anand Bhuwan.

Among those who attended were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Mr. Sri Prakash, Pandit Sunderlal, Mr. Krishna Dutt, Mr. Paliwal and Acharya Kripalani.

The main object of the meeting was stated to be the exchange of views on the political situation.—(United Press).

FORMER C.-IN-C. OF INDIA DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The death has occurred of Lieut.-General Sir Edmond Elles, who crossed the Hindenburg line in tank 1918 when the latter commanded.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond, was in charge of Indian Frontier Forces in 1897 and Commanded the Mohmand Expeditionary Force. He was a military member of the Governor-General's Council, India 1901-5.)

He was the son of Sir Hugh Elles.—Reuter.

MADRAS GOVT. & GANDHIJI

No Truth In Report Of Suggested Ban

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

The "Hindu" writes:—

Enquiries in authoritative circles elicited the information that there is no truth in the news circulated in certain newspapers that the Madras Government had suggested ban on Gandhiji's movements in this presidency, but that the Government of India in consultation with the Secretary of State overruled it. We are assured that the Madras Government had never had any such proposal in contemplation, but on the contrary, we are told the Local Government's attitude towards Gandhiji in his tour in South India was one of absolute, non-interference.

Gandhiji it is pointed out, himself acknowledged the tact and helpfulness of the City Police and the courtesy of the railway authorities in affording him the necessary facilities.—A.P.

IRRATIONAL & ANTI-NATIONAL

Bengal Hindus Condemn Communal Award

WHY CREATE POLITICAL CAMPS?

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

"The fate of this fair province of Bengal is hanging in the balance and by the end of January the Joint Parliamentary Committee will have made its report. Any one who is not blinded by the communal jealousies or personal loyalties must be satisfied by this time that the communal decision of the Premier and the Poona Pact, taken together unless modified, will inevitably reduce caste Hindus in Bengal to a position of absolute political impotence. It is thus time that a united protest be made by all sections of the Hindu community of Bengal before it becomes too late," thus runs a manifesto issued to-day through the "United Press."

SIGNATORIES

The manifesto is signed among others by Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Mr. Hirendranath Dutt, President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, the Hindu Maha Sabha delegate who gave evidence before the Joint Committee, Dr. Radhakumud Mookherjee and Mr. N. K. Basu.

ANTI-NATIONAL

Characterising the communal award as inequitable, irrational and anti-national and as such unacceptable to Hindus, the manifesto takes a stand on the Montagu-Chelmsford report, which "the division by creeds and classes into separate electorates means the creation of political camps, organised each against the other. The division of the country population into community-tight compartments goes counter to all principles of democracy."—United Press.

Simon Back In London

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Sir John Simon arrived from Rome.

It is trusted his conversations with Sgr. Mussolini and M. Paul Boncour will prove a useful contribution to the European agreement.—Reuter.

RACE COURSE ADMISSION RATES REDUCED

The Western India Turf Club, Bombay has decided to reduce the admission fees to the enclosures from next Saturday as under:—

MEMBERS STAND and FIRST ENCLOSURE
Rs. 3-12-0 for GENTLEMEN
and Rs. 2-8 for LADIES.
SECOND ENCLOSURE Rs. 1-4 each.

O'DUFFY'S CHALLENGE

"Fight Election With Me At Wexford"

LONDON, January 6.

Fresh from the successful duel with the Irish Free State authorities, O'Duffy defiantly marched into Wexford in blueshirt and black beret with mounted guard honour, and delivered a challenging speech in an open air meeting. He declared that if Government went on with their antics they would have one-third Irishmen in gaol, one-third in lunatic asylums and one-third in poor houses.

He challenged the Minister of Agriculture to resign, and fight election at Wexford with him, and if he (O'Duffy) did not beat him six to one, he would never be heard of again thereabouts. He described the economic war with Britain as bluff and numbug. Civic guards and soldiers were at hand but their services were not needed.—Reuter's Special.

TEACHERS' DUTY TO COUNTRY

Satyamurti's Appeal At Conference

GUNTUR, Jan. 6.

'We must have a common national language for India Hindustani should be the common language and I suggest that at the beginning in all our High Schools ample facilities should be provided for teaching Hindi", said Mr. S. Satyamurti presiding over the Andhra Teacher's Federation at Guntur to-day. He concluded with an appeal to the teachers to remember that great changes were in store for them politically, socially and economically The students who were to-day being trained would be soon leaders of the country. The teachers, therefore, owed it to themselves to the students and the country to give of their best. —A. P.

FIRE IN RAILWAY STORE ROOM

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

A serious fire which, but for timely detection, would have involved the Railway Authorities in huge loss of property, both moveable and immoveable occurred last night in the stationery store room of the North Western Railway Headquarters Office, Lahore.

The fire was discovered by a peon by a sheet of smoke emitting out of the room. The Railway Fire Brigade was immediately summoned which succeeded in confining the flames to the store room and eventually brought them under control after three hours' fight.

The stationery room was a scene of heaps of stationery completely gutted involving loss of several thousands. The exact amount of loss cannot yet be ascertained.—(United Press.)

RELIEF FOR MADRAS RYOTS

Govt.'s Decision On Suspension Of Assessment Will Be Announced

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

It is understood that the question of relief to be afforded to the ryots by the suspension of land revenue assessment in the current "fali" was discussed today by the cabinet. The Madras Government, the original proposal was a grant of 12 1/2 "centum" suspension in the District resettled after 1918-1919, and 6 1/4 "centum" in other areas.

The Finance Committee has recommended increased percentage of suspension of wet assessment in the recently settled areas to 18 3/4 "centum" and 9 3/8 "centum" in other areas.

The Government's decision which apparently has been reached will be announced in a press communique.—A. P.

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